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WADE HAMPTON'S CANVASS.

A Campaign of Terror in South Carolina.

Startling Facts Plainly Told—How the Democrats Hope to Overcome the Republican Majority—The State Government Powerless to Protect the Colored Men—Republican Merchants and Laborers Proscribed—Is This a Free Country?

[Special Correspondence New York Times.]

COLUMBUS, Monday, October 9, 1876—The majority of the Republican party in South Carolina is at least twenty-five thousand votes. This fact is admitted by every one in the State. The most violent Democratic leaders do not dispute it. In spite of this majority, however, the Democrats, with General Wade Hampton at their head, have declared "by the eternal God"—I use the General's own words—that they will elect their ticket and carry the State for Tilden and Hendricks in November next. They make no secret of their determination to do this; indeed, they boast of it loudly and upon every possible occasion. Three days ago General Gary, one of their most effective orators, and a gentleman of high position and influence, said in a public speech, "South Carolina is a white man's state, and in spite of nigger majorities the Democrats are going to rule it. This we swear to you by Heaven and in the face of God." Reating this, the law-abiding citizens of the North and West may ask in surprise, "But how are they going to rule it if the Republicans have an undoubted majority of at least twenty-five thousand?" General Gary, the same Democratic orator to whom I have referred above, answered this question at a Hampton ratification meeting held in Aiken a few days since. He said, "The Edgefield policy, that is the shot-gun policy, won in the State Convention, and will win in the present campaign. That policy is plainly to tell the negroes that the whites are again in command of the State. We Democrats do not want their votes, but they will vote against us in spite of the shot. We must warn the leaders that 'the tall poppies will fall first.' I for one would shoot first Chamberlain, Elliot, Patterson and such carpet-bag leaders, the most miserable white native scallawags, and lastly, the black leaders generally." In another part of his speech General Gary said: "Governor Chamberlain has control of the State force with force. If any one tries to prevent you from carrying the State for Tilden and Hampton, the person or persons who so try must be removed out of the way by the use of sufficient force, and if it becomes necessary to shoot them in order to remove them, then we must be prepared to shoot rather than be prevented from redeeming the State from Radical rule."

THE DEMOCRATS OBEY ORDERS.

The Democrats of South Carolina are not ashamed of these words, as every true American should be. They do not claim to be Americans, however; they proudly boast that they are South Carolinians, and they are fully prepared to follow General Gary's terrible instructions. I do not write this for political effect. I do not exaggerate—I tell the simple, unvarnished truth—when I say that they are again animated by the same spirit of disorder and rebellion which brought on the civil war sixteen years ago. They are better organized than they were then, and they are better armed. All their campaign clubs now ride, instead of banners or torches, and they are every one of them commanded and drilled by officers bearing military titles, and respected and obeyed as military officers. I have no doubt that these statements will seem almost like fables to many Northern readers, and yet they are true, every word of them. They are all capable of the most exact proof. Perhaps no better evidence of their accuracy need be adduced than the following paragraph, cut from an account of a Democratic meeting at Darlington, which appeared in the Columbia *Register*, Wade Hampton's organ in the upper part of the State:

"During the speaking news reached the meeting of a slight disturbance in the village. In a few moments the mounted clubs—six hundred and fifty strong—were in line, cool, steady and quiet, Colonel Law commanding. The difficulty was soon settled, when the business of the meeting was resumed. All was quiet in thirty minutes. The ladies behaved splendidly, there being no panic or confusion. The difficulty originated in the shooting of a negro by a white man in self-defense. The negro was shot in the arm, but the wound is not serious. The white man gave bail."

So far as this account relates to the coolness and good order of the armed, drilled, and mounted rifle clubs it is entirely accurate. The statement in regard to the cause of the disturbance, however, is not correct. An important fact is omitted. This we give me the following account of the affair: A white man, a member of a Democratic campaign, was riding through the streets of Darlington, shouting for Tilden and Hampton. A negro, crossing the street, was met by this man, who, without any provocation, slashed him across the face with his heavy riding whip, at the same time crying, "Get out of the way, you ——— Radical nigger!" The black man, wild with pain, was thoughtless enough to resent his manhood—mad enough to exercise the right of an American citizen. He had a stick in his hand, and he was about to return the blow he had received, when a pistol-ball passed through his arm, and it fell, broken and nerveless by his side. Then the white man put his pistol in his pocket, gave bail, and returned to the street to shout for Tilden and Hampton. Again, to repeat the admirably cool and collected language of the Democratic *Register*, "All was quiet in thirty minutes. The ladies behaved splendidly, there being no panic or confusion."

GENERAL PLAN OF THE HAMPTON CANVASS.

It is by strictly obeying General Gary's order, it is by such acts of violence as the above, that the Democrats hope to overcome the Republican majority, and carry South Carolina for Tilden and Hampton. The general plan of their campaign is very simple, yet it promises to be most effective. In all parts of the State they have organized campaign clubs that operate under the direction of one general head. Every cross-road, every hamlet, has its company or squad, commanded by a captain or some subordinate officer. These clubs are organized for the purpose of intimidating negro voters and keeping them away from the polls. They have no other object. They exist for no other purpose. How well they do the duty which has been assigned to them may be inferred from the fact that the black men of the counties of Barnwell and Aiken are leaving their homes in hundreds and seeking safety in the woods and swamps, or in flight to Columbia and other parts of the State. A number of them have sought the protection of the handful of United States troops stationed at Aiken, and others have pledged themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton, and are allowed to live in peace. Old men and young men, married and single, even the boys, have engaged in what is called the "great work of redeeming the country." They ride through the State at all hours of the night and day, often beating negroes and threatening to kill them if they do not pledge themselves to vote the Democratic ticket. In some cases they have taken unfortunate men from their cabins in the dead of night, and in sight of their terrified wives and screaming children, have kicked them until they were insensible and almost dead. In short, all the terrors of the Ku-Klux Klan have been revived in South Carolina. The only difference is that the Klan operated in secret. The Tilden campaign clubs do their work openly and boldly.

It is evidently the intention of the Democratic leaders to keep up these tactics until election day, and it is hoped that by that time the negroes will be so frightened that they will not dare go to the polls. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the Hampton and Tilden men will ride to the polling places on election day, and get all their votes in as soon after twelve o'clock as possible. Then they intend to go into the roads leading to the polls, and, by fair means or foul, to keep the negroes away from the ballot-boxes until after sundown. This is the general plan of the Democratic campaign. In future letters I will give the details, together with the most convincing proof of every statement made in the present communication. Such evidence is not difficult to find—indeed, there is no time to listen to all the unhappy colored citizens who have come to Columbia to tell of scenes of horror from which they have escaped. Governor Chamberlain is doing everything in his power to give assistance and protection to these unfortunate men, but he is almost powerless to enforce the law against the desperate and determined people who oppose him. He has issued a proclamation ordering all the rifle companies and other armed campaign clubs to disband, but I do not think they will pay any attention to his order. Indeed, Mr. James H. Rion, a prominent Democratic lawyer, in an address to the people, published this morning, advises them not to do so. He says: "Disband no legal organization, among which I include rifle and sabre clubs, and military academy cadets, except when compelled to do so by an irresistible power." Such a power Governor Chamberlain does not possess. If the Democrats will not obey the law, he cannot enforce it.

A BREAD AND BUTTER PROSCRIPTION.

It must be understood that the campaign of violence and intimidation to which I have referred is confined principally to the remote country districts. In the large towns and cities, however, the Democrats have not been idle. Here they cannot murder Republicans or drive them away by violence. Knowing this, they have organized a system of starving them out of the State, and to-day in Columbia it is absolutely impossible for a Republican shop-keeper to do business or for a Republican mechanic or laborer to find employment. The banks are all in the hands of Democrats and they will give no accommodation to Republican merchants. The workmen are nearly all negroes, and unless they will pledge themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton they may starve in the gutters, but they will find no employment. In proof of this statement I will again furnish evidence from Democratic sources. The following resolutions were adopted one week ago by the Democratic Campaign Club of this city. They have since been repeatedly published in the *Register*, the organ of Tilden and Hampton:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the time has come when we must distinguish our friends from our foes; that we must manfully show our preferences in the employment of, and in the trading with, those who support the grand movement of reform and honest government to those who are endeavoring to foist upon us the same corrupt and dishonest administration that for eight years has had no object but the degradation of the name of South Carolina and the personal aggrandizement of the carpet-baggers and a few renegades.

Resolved, That rumors being current in the city that certain merchants in this ward are going to show their preference for the present administration on the 7th of November next, that the President of this club do appoint a committee of three or five, the duty of this committee being to present the roll to every man in the ward for signatures, thereby giving to each one the opportunity of vindicating himself and at the same time enabling the honest laborers for reform to discriminate between friends and foes, and that they report at the earliest possible time.

Resolved, That this resolution shall apply equally forcibly to porters about stores and offices, carpenters, mechanics, barbers, butchers, hack drivers, and in fact to every one who receives wages from the honest citizens of this ward.

How well the order contained in these resolutions has been obeyed will be under stood when I state that there is not one shopkeeper of any kind in Columbia who does not pledge himself to be a Democratic ticket. There are hundreds of Republicans among them; they are American citizens, but they dare not express their real political sentiments. They are slaves—absolutely slaves—in everything that relates to politics. The following incident will prove this: Last evening I was walking up Richardson street, in Columbia, with one of the best and most favorably known merchants in South Carolina. He is a Southern man, but has always been a Republican. He was telling me, in reply to the outrages that have recently been practiced by the Democrats, and, growing excited, raised his voice somewhat. Suddenly he stopped short, and said in a low, surprise said: "No, I don't think it's going to rain." Just then two prominent Democratic politicians passed us, and my friend whispered: "Great God! I hope they didn't hear what I said about Hampton!"

"Why?" I exclaimed in astonishment.

"Why!" he replied; why, but because they could ruin my business in all over the State, and ruin my business in a week. You don't live here, and can't understand such things, but I do. Almost every white tradesman in South Carolina who does not at least pretend to support Tilden and Hampton might as well shut up shop; he would not sell a dollar's worth of goods in a month."

This system of proscription affects even the humblest man in the community. Today I went into what is said to be the best patronized barber shop in Columbia. I found it silent and deserted, and the black proprietor told me with tears in his eyes that nearly all his customers had left him because he would not pledge himself to vote the Democratic ticket. And still he is a citizen of what has been called the freest country in the world. H. C.

THE INDIANS.

Cavalry on a Scout—A General Indian Outbreak Expected—A Band of Murderers Punished—More Atrocities—A Fight on Richards Creek—A Soldier Killed.

BIG HORN EXPEDITION, CAMP NEAR CUSTER CITY, D. T., October 13, *via* SPRING ON HILL, WY. T., October 14.—The Fifth Cavalry and 240 men from the Third, under General Merritt, making 1,000 in all, left here to-day, at ten A. M., with ten days' rations on pack mules, intending to scout the country between the Hills and the Agency. Half-breeds from Red Cloud to-day report that all the bucks have left there for Spotted Tail, intending to join the bucks there, and a general outbreak is expected.

Over one hundred head of stock have been stolen from the command since we came into the Hills, and no effort has heretofore been made to recover the animals until this morning, when two companies and Indian guides went out. Things are getting serious in the Hills; hardly a day goes by but a Mexican and a white man who have been following the command. Several teamsters and one of our scouts, Slim Jim Hilton, followed them. About evening, 2,000 ponies returned with eleven head of the stock, butfailed to bring the thieves back. They are both dead.

The two Mexican got behind a rock and fought hard for his life; but the boys meant business, and he paid the penalty of his crimes.

There are horses tied up all through the country—in ravines, canyons and deep woods—waiting for the command to leave. The infantry, wagon train and the balance of the command will remain near Custer City till we receive further orders, with Colonel Royall in command.

The stock are in a very bad condition, what is left of them, having had but four days' rations of grain since the command arrived in the Hills. The grass is dry and very poor.

Yesterday parties from Deadwood reported prospectors as having discovered a village, supposed to be that of Crazy Horse, about forty miles from Slim Buttes. Before they could get away they were discovered by the Indian hunters, and two of their number killed; one of them is said to be Bill Comstock, from Montana, on his way to Fort Laramie.

While on our way from Custer to this point, near Red Canyon, we met the trail of five Indian ponies, no moccasin tracks, going north toward the Beaver trail. Wood choppers near Hat Creek were to-day fired upon, and ran into camp.

CHEYENNE, A. T., October 14.—Under instructions of General Kautz, Captain Porter, of the Eighth Infantry, with a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry and a company of Indian scouts, left Camp Verde, September 30, in pursuit of a party of renegade Indians from the San Carlos reservation. He struck them on the 6th inst., and, after a short fight, killed eight bucks and captured two squaws. These were the Indians who killed Thomas Hammond, a miner, on the road from Pinal to Pinal Creek, in the Pinall mining district, about September 1st, as was shown by the property found on them and also a voluntary statement of one of the captured squaws.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 14.—Last night twenty head of horses were stolen from a ranch near Cuseton. A detachment of soldiers followed the trail and found the animals in the possession of a Mexican and a white man, who, resisting arrest, were killed.

The Indians drove into the station a wood party who were working seven miles from Sage Creek.

A number of Indians are reported to have left the agencies at noon to-day and stole twelve horses from McIlvane's ranch, near the Chugwater.

Sergeant Parker, with a detachment of the Second cavalry, who arrived at the last named place to-night, encountered a large body of Indians at five o'clock this afternoon, two miles from Hunter's ranche, at the head of Richards' Creek, and in the fight which ensued Private Tasker was killed and left on the field.

The Indians have in their possession about one hundred head of stock, and are heading for Bridges Ferry.

OMAHA, NEB., October 15.—The official telegram from Fort Laramie to day confirms the dispatch from Cheyenne last night, relative to the engagement of Sergeant Parker with the Indians yesterday, but place it at the head of Richards Creek. It also states that Jules Roofey, a ranchman, has come into that post and reports finding a camp of Indians down in the Platte, about twelve miles from Fort Laramie. He found several hundred pounds of fresh meat in camp, and the body of the man killed on Rawhide, a few days ago. Roofey and Jaris have lost thirty head of horses the past few days. Captain Egan went out last evening to find the camp if possible. The telegraph line is down west of Fort Laramie, supposed to have been cut down by the Indians.

CHEYENNE, October 15.—General Merritt has left Custer City with five hundred men on a scout, destination not known, but surmised to be the Belle Forche fork of Cheyenne river. The total number of the command is still at Custer.

The party of Indians who killed Monroe near Fort Laramie, a few days ago, raided the ranche of Nick Jones on the old Red Cloud road, stealing twenty-five horses. Monroe's body was pierced by eight bullets.

CASUALTIES.

Schooner Lost With All on Board.

TORONTO, October 13.—The schooner Maggie Hunter, Captain Nixon, of Toronto, coal laden, is reported to have gone down with all hands, during the passage from Oswego to this port. The vessel was valued at $10,000 and uninsured.

The October Elections.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12, 9:40 P. M.—We have returns from 896 townships and wards in eighty-five counties, which gave a net Democratic majority of 1,344. The same places in 1872 gave a net Democratic majority of 35. The counties from which nothing has been heard gave Hendricks a majority of 3,139.

INDIANAPOLIS, 4:45 P. M., October 12—We have returns from 676 townships and wards in eighty-three counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 2,423. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 230.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12, 12:45 P. M.—We have returns from 563 townships and wards in eighty-two counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 258. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,456.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—Official and semi-official returns from twenty-eight Democratic and twenty seven Republican counties give Harrison, for Governor, 5,062 majority. In the remaining twenty-three Democratic counties and fourteen Republican counties Hendricks received, in 1872, 5,971 majority. General Harrison's gain in the counties heard from over the vote of 1872 is 547.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—Complete returns from eighty-four counties, nearly all of which are official, give a net Democratic majority of 1,622. The remaining eight counties gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 1,877. The counties to hear from are Benton, Clay, Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Pike, Sullivan and Switzerland. The complete official returns may swell the majority to 4,000. The Congressional delegation stands as follows: Democrats—First district, Fuller; Second, Cobb; Third, Bicknell; Hamilton, Twelfth. Republicans—Browne, Fifth; Robinson, Sixth; Hanna, Seventh; Hunter, Eighth; White, Ninth; Calkins, Tenth; Evans, Eleventh, and Baker Thirteenth. From the most reliable returns received the Legislature will stand—Senate, Democrats 25, Independent 1, Republicans 25, doubtful 1; House, Democrats 43, Independent 1, Republicans 52, doubtful 1. It is impossible at present to give a correct estimate of the Independent vote for Harrington. It will probably reach seven thousand.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 13.—Ninety-two counties, all of which are official except three or four, give Williams, Democratic, 1,503. The counties not heard from are Perry and Spencer, which gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 178. The Democrats claim that they will be increased to 400 or 500.

The following is the official and estimated majorities on the Congressional ticket: First district, Fuller, Democratic (estimated), 1,503; Second, Cobb, Democrat (estimated), 5,700; Fourth, Sexton, Republican, official, 317; Fifth, Brown, Republican (estimated), 1,600; Sixth, Robinson, Republican, official, 302; Seventh, Hanna, Republican (estimated), 1,600; Eighth, Hunter, Republican, official, 1,080; Ninth, White, Republican, official, 1,072; Tenth, Calkins, Republican (estimated), 1,200; Twelfth, Hamilton, Democrat (estimated), 6,400; Thirteenth, Baker, Republican, 2,300.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 13.—We have returns from eighty-nine counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 4,578. The same counties in 1872 gave a net Democratic majority of 845. The three counties to hear from gave Hendricks 303 majority.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Revised returns in this (Hamilton) county give Bell, Democrat, a majority of 881, Boyton's majority, 115. Sayler, Democrat, for Congress, has a majority of 652; Banning, Democrat, for Congress, 105 majority. Republicans elect one Judge, Recorder and County Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, O., October 12.—The Republican State Committee to-night received their returns, and now estimate Barnes' majority at six thousand seven hundred and seven. The fifty-two counties reported on Boynton, Republican Judge, indicates a majority on the balance of the State ticket will reach 9,000. The Republicans gain five Congressmen.

DAYTON, October 12.—Official and semi-official returns from twenty-eight of Montgomery county is: Bell 8 998, Barnes 7,873; Boynton 7,889, Finck 8,973; McMahon's majority for Congress in the district is 96.

SAYLER AND BANNING BOTH DECLARED RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The official vote in the First Congressional district is: Sayler (Democrat), 14,144; Force (Republican), 13,474; Sayler's majority, 670. The vote in the Second district is: Banning (Democrat), 14,133; Matthews, (Republican), 14,058; Banning's majority, 75.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 13.—Ohio county gives a Democratic majority of 189 on the vote for Governor.

Returns from the interior of the State still come in slowly. They generally show increased Democratic majorities. The State will probably go 12,000 Democratic.

THE Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, October 14.—The official count of the State election was completed to-day, and shows a total vote of 108,604, Miller (Democrat) receiving a majority of 33,992 over Bishop (Republican).

WHITE LINERS AGAIN.

Three Hundred Stand of Arms Stolen in Edgefield County, S. C.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *Herald's* South Carolina special says: Governor Chamberlain has extraordinary information to the effect that on Monday night about nine o'clock 300 armed men opened the county jail of Edgefield and took from it 370 stand of State arms, which were stored there. The Acting Deputy Sheriff, Jailor and United States sentinel, who was on post not over two hundred yards distant, were not aware of the presence of the armed men nor the carrying off of the arms. Nobody, says the Governor, but those concerned in the plot know anything about it, and he of course believes that white men perpetrated the deed, disguised as negroes. These arms were taken from the negro militia at a time of great disorder in Edgefield county in 1874, upon condition that the rifles would be disbanded, and have since been stored there. They were principally breech loaders.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 12.—Squads of federal soldiers, with warrants issued by United States Commissioners, are going through Aiken and Barnwell counties, S. C., arresting white citizens. The latter submit quietly to arrest. It is reported here to-day that General Hagood, who commanded the *posse* in the late riot at Ellenton, by instructions from Judge Higgin, Republican Circuit Judge, had been arrested, and that the officer commanding the squad at first insisted upon handcuffing, but finally consented not to do so. The arrested prisoners are carried before United States Commissioner at Aiken, who admitted them to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars each, allowing, however, only one surety on each bond.

WASHINGTON.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 10, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Pottery kiln.
Keiley & Ku-Klux, Pittsburgh—Sash balance.
S. Myers, Pittsburgh—Blow-off cock.
J. Dipon, Philadelphia—Cooling engine.
Thompson and Houston, Philadelphia, Telegraph apparatus.
J. H. Dunbar, Philadelphia—Ice cream freezer.
A. R. Roberts, Philadelphia—Water column.
J. Yerkes, Philadelphia—Manufacture of hammers.
H. Albrecht, Philadelphia—Holder for Christmas trees.
P. McFadden, Philadelphia—Harness tugs.
A. G. Mott, Philadelphia—Car seat.
J. Haggerty, Corry—Slate holder.
W. H. H. Hollen, Fowlersville—Building.
A. Rowse, Nesquehoning—Coal washer.
A. Rowse, Nesquehoning—Jigger.
J. Smith, Hockinghanan—Harvester finger.
V. Thust, Scranton—Horse shoe.
W. G. Collins, Allegheny—Pinch bar.
T. Weaver, Harrisburg—Nut lock.
D. K. Overhiser, Williamsport — Cutter bar.
D. R. Baird, Johnstown—Nut lock.
H. Kesex, Meadville—Car coupling.
Trade Mark—Goldenberg & Co., Philadelphia —Medicine.
C. H. Shedpley, Philadelphia—Baking powder.

OHIO.

C. Stengel, Hamilton—Dovetailing machine.
W. M. Harvey, Washington—Scaffold.
G. E. Ryder, Martin's Ferry—Shaft coupling.
W. R. Underhill, Van Wert—Street lamp.
J. B. Wallace, Canton—Beer pumps.
L. H. Wallace, Cleveland—Forge.
J. Anderson, Short Creek—Hay elevator.
E. J. Bowen, Kent—Car axle.
J. R. Bucher, Canton—Plow.
B. Slusser, Sinders—Road scraper.
T. Simonson, Hillsborough—Stair builders tools.
G. W. Grove, Linnville—Beam scale.
H. Millward, Cincinnati—Safe doors.
T. Gill, Northumberland—Water gauge.
H. Myers, Springfield—Horse hay fork.
S. Baldwin, Toledo—Tag fastener.
Reissue—C. Barnes, Cincinnati—Vises.
Trade Mark—W. S. Hedges, Springfield—Medical compound.

Four more illicit distillers have been brought to St. Louis from South East Missouri by United States Marshal Wheeler, and in default of bail sent to jail.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

FIGHTING BETWEEN TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, October 13.—A dispatch from Ragusa, yesterday, says after the capture by the Turks of the hill of Visokria, on the 9th inst., Dervish Pasha advanced in the direction of Danilovgrad. On the 10th and 11th he defeated various small detachments of Montenegrins. In one of these engagements the Montenegrins lost eighty men. On the 11th inst. several bands of Montenegrins attacked and almost surrounded Dervish Pasha, and simultaneously attacked Podgoritza with five battalions. Dervish Pasha was compelled to retreat with heavy loss, and to detach a considerable force for the relief of Podgoritza. Fighting continues between Moukhtar Pasha and the Montenegrins. The former is unable to make any forward movement.

THE PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13.—It is stated that in addition to a note specifying the conditions on which the Porte grants an armistice, the Porte yesterday delivered to the Ambassadors a note justifying the refusal to entertain the peace conditions submitted by the Great Powers, especially the autonomy proposed for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TURKISH ARMS SEIZED FOR DEBT.

BERLIN, October 13.—The creditors of Turkey have seized 292 Krupp guns which were being shipped from Antwerp to Turkey.

SERVIA OPPOSED TO A LONG ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 13.—A dispatch from Belgrade, dated to-day, says: The Servian Cabinet Council decided not to accept the six months' armistice determined upon by the Turkish extraordinary council last Tuesday, because Servia could not maintain her present large army during the winter, as she will also be obliged to support a large number of refuge families. It is stated that M. Ristics, Foreign Minister, has telegraphed to General Tchernayeff, telling him not to regard it as possible that so long an armistice can be accepted.

Four thousand horses from Russia have arrived at Kladowo.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte has handed to the Ambassadors of the Powers a communication containing a scheme of reforms similar to that detailed in Midhat Pasha's circular on the 5th inst., providing that a legislative body consisting of 150 elected delegates, with a Senate of 50 Government nominees, shall be created. Local bodies will control over the provincial administration, exercised by annual councils comprising delegates from the various communes, the system to apply to the whole empire. The communication concludes as follows: The intended reforms respond to the wishes of the Powers and offer guarantees for good administration.

TURKEY'S TERMS.

LONDON, October 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: The following are the conditions on which the Porte grants an armistice: That Servia shall be prevented from occupying positions now in possession of the Turkish army; that the introduction of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro shall be stopped; that the passage of foreign volunteers into Turkish provinces be effectually put a stop to; that Servia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving any assistance to the insurgents in adjacent provinces. The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the 15th of March, 1877, and requests the great Powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of the details. It proposes to have the commanders to come to an understanding with these delegates, and the Servian and Montenegrin and the commanders. The line of demarcation between the hostile armies is to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey is, however, ready to vacate her positions in Servia, if Servia promises to occupy them.

WHAT THE PORTE DESIRES.

LONDON, October 13.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says: It is stated that the Czar is preparing another autograph letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, in consequence of the change of the political situation.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says: The Porte's desire to stop the influx of foreign soldiers into Servia and that the other insurgent provinces be not agitated during the armistice, is stated to be a condition of the armistice, only a wish. The chief topic of the war correspondent is Russia's attitude.

Standard's Berlin reporter says there are now assembled at Lavodia the Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, the commander of the Black Sea squadron, the Ministers of War and Marine, and the Chancellor. Russia's reply to the Turkish proposal is under consideration.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the old report is revived that Gortschakoff thinks of abdicating if war is decided upon. Russian residents in Austria and Germany, who are liable to serve in the army, have been ordered home. The Black Sea squadron is ready to carry 96,000 men from the northern to the western shores of the sea. A detachment of officers has been sent to inspect the armed vessels. The Persian Government has been asked to co-operate. Persia, in obedience, is sending troops to the Turkish frontier. The Servian Skupschtina declared in favor of the Western provinces of Russia. Troops have been moved toward the northern and eastern frontier of Galicia. Twenty thousand horses have been placed on a war footing in Russian Poland. These measures are believed to be intended to force Austria and Turkey to concede the independence of the Southern Slavonians without a war.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* says the proposal of Turkey goes to St. Petersburg and Rome. The Czar's Russian reply will go to St. Petersburg and London, hence ten days must elapse before definite action can be taken. During this time military events may change the entire situation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade does not anticipate a favorable reception of the Turkish proposition for an armistice. The ministers would like to accept and the reasoning portion of the Servian peoplecare sick of fighting. Russia will guide their action. Servia has not yet received the official communication of Turkey's answer.

NO NEARER TO PEACE THAN EVER—THE SPECTRE OF RUSSAPHOBIA.

LONDON, October 14.—The Eastern Question still holds the attention of Europe. England is by no means a passive spectator, but the most intense human interests is manifested in the varying prospects of peace or general war. The news to-night is decidedly Russian in color, and the dispatches from the Continent deal principally with the policy or the supposed ambitions of the Czar. Apparently the promised armistice is as far from a satisfactory acceptance as ever. England evidently does not hold Servia and Montenegro alone responsible. She sees overshadowing both these little Turkish provinces the visage of the only potentate in Europe who has of late years menaced her real or fancied interests. Whether or not it will allay the anxiety in Downing street for Lord Derby to learn that in her rejection of the six months' armistice proposed by the Porte, Russia reverts to the terms originally tendered by England, remains to be seen. The aspect of affairs have changed materially since Lord Derby submitted that clever plan to his august coadjutor, the Porte. Austria especially does not wear the aspect of an ally, and exactly what Italy might be able to do cannot be foreseen. Russia's refusal to the latest terms comes in clear and unequivocal language. Although the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night declares that the Governments of Europe except Russia have favorably received the Turkish proposal, a Vienna dispatch declares that none of the Great Powers have given their consent to the conditions of the armistice offered by Turkey. If this be true, Russia is first in the field with an open avowal of the course she intends to pursue. The same dispatch states that Russia regards Turkey's reference to the influx of foreign volunteers as a direct indictment of her policy. The Prime Minister has much trouble to send an official telegram from St. Petersburg, declaring that the Emperor does not contemplate abdicating in favor of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarowitch. A possible key to the tone of injured innocence which is apparent in the wording of both the official and the unofficial accounts is the fact that fifty Russian officers of high rank arrived in Belgrade last night. Many of them have held important commands in the army of the Czar, and evidence exists to show that they have either been mustered out or paroled from the Imperial army. When we talk of "a hopeful view" of the present situation we only utter a guess founded upon the facts of a few previous hours. Any moment may alter the entire aspect of affairs as seen in the province of one. But some of the dispatches from the Continent speak of hope. Especially does the Paris correspondent of the *Times* take a sanguine and cheerful, view of the situation. He only guesses at facts, however, and gives us no news. He trusts entirely in the efficacy of the Porte's conciliatory attitude for the modification of angry Russia and disgusted Central Europe. It is to be feared that the day for conciliation has passed; practical, business-like proposition clearly stated, and immediately acted upon, is what alone will satisfy. A host of minor fragments float into London on the swell of the Eastern storm. Only a few need be referred to here. The most important, if trustworthy, is the statement that, in consequence of an exchange of explanations between the Powers, there is some probability of the appointment of a commission to arrange the details of an armistice. As such a commission must sit at an early day it is further suggested that the military attaches of the various embassies at Constantinople will be appointed to sit on this Board. Whether or not the governments of Europe will consent to have the vital question of peace or general war placed in the hands of a lot of half-pay army officers remains to be seen. The common opinion would be that such old statesmen as Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and Lord Derby will hesitate before they give powers of attorney to the members of a barrack court martial. Little Montenegro treats the world to another sample of either her impudence or laughable valor. The official journal of that handful of territory, published at Cettinje, to-day declares that Montenegro will not accept either the armistice or peace, unless Servia joins interests with her. "Montenegro, like her sister province, is bound to continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished." The absurd canard, forwarded from Brussels last night in regard to the seizure at Antwerp of a large number of Krupp guns by creditors of Turkey, is declared false. The statement that 292 Krupp guns had been sold to Turkey was absurd in itself, because Herr Krupp does a cash business, and the contradiction leaves an anxious world in doubt as to whether or not there are even that many field pieces of any description *en route* for Turkey or any other European nation. Poor Italy has given up so many things in her day that it causes no astonishment to learn that the Italian Ambassador at Vienna has apologized to Austria for "the boastful and warlike language of the Italian newspapers." She now apologizes for an assertion of independence by the newspapers, which the Italian Government has not felt since 1859.

BILK IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE PORTE'S FIVE MONTHS' ARMISTICE REGARDED AS AN ATTEMPT TO CHECKMATE RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 15.—A telegram from Zara reports that 40,000 insurgents, under command of Paulovitch, are besieging Bilk since Friday. Sacher Pasha, with reinforcements, has gone to relieve the place.

A Berlin dispatch reports that a semi-official statement from St. Petersburg declares that the Porte's proposal of a five months' armistice is regarded by the public as merely an attempt to checkmate Russia and evade guarantees for the proper treatment of Christians by the Porte and does not secure peace. Such proposals is only calculated to excite hostility when the Government is solicitous to give the interest of peace precedence over the sympathies of Russians for their co-religionists. Should a favorable reception of the proposals by Russia is impossible in consequence of the increase of popular excitement at the language of the British press, which has of late been distrustful and jealous of Russia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says hopes are entertained of averting a veto by England or Austria-Turkey now by dividing into zones the districts to be occupied by the forces of the Powers.

ARRIVAL OF MORE RUSSIANS.

PARIS, October 15.—A special to the *Le Temps* from Semlin states that 500 Russians arrived at Belgrade on Friday.

THE "THUNDERER" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says the conduct of Russia makes it certain that if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the Powers, Russia will intervene. The crisis is an anxious one. We seem to have reached a position in which six weeks will decide an issue of more moment to Europe than any which has been since the great wars at the commencement of the century. Russia's refusal of the five months' armistice is to be deeply regretted by the Porte. Russia reverts to the terms originally tendered by England, remains to be seen. The aspect of affairs have changed materially since Lord Derby submitted that clever plan to his august coadjutor, the Porte. Austria especially does not wear the aspect of an ally, and exactly what Italy might be able to do cannot be foreseen. Russia's refusal to the latest terms comes in clear and unequivocal language. Although the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night declares that the Governments of Europe except Russia have favorably received the Turkish proposal, a Vienna dispatch declares that none of the Great Powers have given their consent to the conditions of the armistice offered by Turkey. If this be true, Russia is first in the field with an open avowal of the course she intends to pursue. The same dispatch states that Russia regards Turkey's reference to the influx of foreign volunteers as a direct indictment of her policy. The Prime Minister has much trouble to send an official telegram from St. Petersburg, declaring that the Emperor does not contemplate abdicating in favor of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarowitch. A possible key to the tone of injured innocence which is apparent in the wording of both the official and the unofficial accounts is the fact that fifty Russian officers of high rank arrived in Belgrade last night. Many of them have held important commands in the army of the Czar, and evidence exists to show that they have either been mustered out or paroled from the Imperial army. When we talk of "a hopeful view" of the present situation we only utter a guess founded upon the facts of a few previous hours. Any moment may alter the entire aspect of affairs as seen in the province of one. But some of the dispatches from the Continent speak of hope. Especially does the Paris correspondent of the *Times* take a sanguine and cheerful, view of the situation. He only guesses at facts, however, and gives us no news. He trusts entirely in the efficacy of the Porte's conciliatory attitude for the modification of angry Russia and disgusted Central Europe. It is to be feared that the day for conciliation has passed; practical, business-like propositions clearly stated, and immediately acted upon, is what alone will satisfy. A host of minor fragments float into London on

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 21, 1876.

THE shipments of Russian gold from England to the United States, being only a small proportion of the amount received in London, indicate that the Czar is spending money largely for war purposes.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, were $1,145,826. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $35,900,409, against $25,724,599 for the corresponding period last year, a gain of nearly five millions and a half.

CONGRESSMAN WHITEHOUSE, of New York, peremptorily declines a re-election on the ground of hostility to the disunion record of TILDEN during the rebellion. MR. WHITEHOUSE was a very earnest war Democrat.

AND now the butchers of Andersonville, Libby and Salisbury are putting in their claims against the Government, as an examination of the records of the Southern Claims Commission shows. The South is getting "solid."

THE Kentucky troops fought nobly. An analysis of the returns from Indiana shows that the greater portion of Blue Jesus WILLIAMS' majority was obtained in the counties bordering on WATTERSON'S State. These counties have never before given more than 2,500 Democratic majority. This year they give 5,000.

WE recently mentioned the singular case of a wholesale dealer in Canada, using a mercantile agency for damages resulting from a sale of goods to a party whose standing was incorrectly reported by the agency. The lower court awarded damages to the amount of $524, and now, on appeal, the judgment has been affirmed by the higher court.

IT IS now but little more than two weeks to the Presidential election. The question to be determined is whether a solid South, with a railroad wrecker at its head, shall be allowed to take $2,500,000,000 out of the United States Treasury to reimburse itself for losses sustained in trying to destroy the Union? Are you ready for the question, voters?

BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HORSEY, three Indiana Democrats convicted of treason during the war, but whose sentences were commuted by President JOHNSON from death to imprisonment for life, they being subsequently released from custody during his administration, are all on the stump in that State for TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

IT was, after all, a fortunate thing for the Republican party that the October elections did not go wholly in its favor. Had Indiana and Ohio both gone exclusively Republican there would have been some danger that TILDEN'S "visible hunters" would have caught our friends napping on the day of election. As it is, they are now satisfied that they have got work to do in this campaign, and they are going to do it, and win a glorious victory.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,229,676; produce exports, $6,003,215, and specie exports, $60,373. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, were $260,941,389, against $268,069,926 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $322,654,331 in 1874; the total exports of produce were $257,856,229, against $196,157,707 in 1875, and $234,099,000 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $40,391,472, against $61,989,713 in 1875, and $43,558,871 in 1874.

TWELVE years ago HORACE GREELEY said that MCCLELLAN would receive the cordial support of the soldiers in the guard-house. TILDEN appears to have secured them, this year. One of the signers to the call for the Democratic "Soldiers and Sailors'" meeting to be held at Albany, New York, this week, is just out of the penitentiary. Another was dismissed the service in disgrace. A third was confined at the *Dry Tortugas* two years, and a fourth spent twenty months of his time in the guard-house.

THE Independent or Greenback vote in Indiana was cast by Republicans. Of the 7,000 that voted that ticket in the late election, it is estimated that 6,500 were Republicans. In Bartholomew county the Democrats abandoned the Greenback ticket and voted for WILLIAMS, and this is equally true of Floyd county and other parts of the State. The same will be the case here. The Democrats who are running around with the COOPER and CARY clubs are mere decoy ducks to entrap Republicans. Every Democrat will vote for TILDEN, direct; and every vote wasted on COOPER will be that of some deceived and betrayed Republican.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-fourth district, which comprises the counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, have nominated W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. This is an excellent nomination, and is deserving of the support of every Republican in the district. MR. SHALLENBERGER is a quiet and undemonstrative man, but a man of very fine address and of liberal education. He also possesses talents of no common order, is a pleasing and forcible speaker, and enjoys the very highest reputation for honesty, probity and purity. Capable, honest and faithful, he is endowed with every qualification that goes to make up a successful Congressman.

THERE is no mistaking the purport of the President's proclamation to the White League banditti of South Carolina, or of Secretary CAMERON'S supplementary instructions to General SHERMAN. Both are direct to the point, and are couched in such language as will carry dismay to the intimidators, and convince them that the Government is in earnest and intends to see the laws obeyed. This is South Carolina's third desperate attempt at nullification and secession, and it will probably prove her last. If WADE HAMPTON and his traitorous following want war, they should be indulged to their heart's content. The people will sustain the President in using, if necessary, the entire military power of the Government to enforce respect for the loyally constituted authority of South Carolina, and for the integrity of and the rights of the freedmen under the Fifteenth Amendment, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent allusions of Democratic organs and orators to the hard times, yet the revenue and customs receipts indicate that business is rapidly reviving, and that the outlook is highly encouraging. The Washington *Star* of Monday says that should the receipts continue to make as favorable a showing henceforward as they have the last two weeks, there is no apprehension that they will fall below, but will rather exceed the estimate for the fiscal year. The fact is, that the men who tell us that putting the administration in the hands of TILDEN will change matters for the better are making dishonest statements, and they know it. They are frauds, and in so far as TILDEN talks or promises this *he*, too, is a fraud. Trade is now showing signs of revival in the natural way; but let a "solid South," with the elements of agitation and sectional disturbances achieve a political triumph at the coming election, and business revival would be checked, and international prosperity would be impossible. Where insecurity prevails and danger exists, and there is perilous uncertainty for the future, trade will be paralyzed, industries remain depressed and hard times rendered still harder, without hope or relief. Can the people afford this dangerous risk?

THE election frauds in Cincinnati, at the late election, are transparent. Under the laws of Ohio, the ward assessors are required, every four years, to report the names of all male inhabitants in their districts who are twenty-one years old or over. These reports were made this year and the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age in each ward was ascertained. *Yet in every Democratic ward in that city the vote returned at the late election was in excess of the number of males thus ascertained.* The following table shows the number of votes cast in the wards named, more than the total adult male population of the wards, as only recently carefully ascertained by the assessors:

4th Ward	93	18th Ward	427
5th Ward	69	19th Ward	165
7th Ward	171	21st Ward	316
8th Ward	170	25th Ward	80
9th Ward	159		

These wards were Democratic, and they undoubtedly were largely "raided" from Kentucky. The raiders have retreated to Kentucky again, beyond reach; and, even if four or five repeaters should be caught and punished, the Democratic party will not mourn the conviction of a few jailbirds of the lowest class, being consoled by the election of a couple of Congressmen and their county ticket, for which substantial advantages the imprisonment of three or four criminals not smart enough to escape is a cheap price to pay.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

However unthinking and prejudiced men in the North may be deceived by the wilful misrepresentations of leading Democratic journals as to the true condition of affairs in South Carolina, those who read the evidence and view the facts in a common sense light, have no difficulty in arriving at a proper conclusion. Many thoughtless Republicans and independent voters in both parties have doubtless been misled by the persistent denials, on the part of Democratic editors and stump orators, of every statement concerning the reign of terror inaugurated in South Carolina. These statements, no matter how circumstantial, are scouted as "manufactured" for political effect, and to keep vivid the memory of the "bloody shirt." In the North, where every man is left free to vote as he pleases, it is natural to infer that the same freedom is exercised elsewhere throughout the country, and there is an unwillingness to believe that such wholesale intolerance and proscription as have been exhibited towards the blacks in some parts of the South, could possibly exist. The evidence, however, conveyed in the statements of eye-witnesses, and the reports of public officials, is overwhelming. There is enough, even in the declarations from the stump of Southern Democrats, to convince intelligent men that there is an organized scheme to carry South Carolina and other Republican States at all hazards—by intimidation, violence and murder, if necessary. The circumstantial statements contained in the letters from Columbia, published in the COMMERCIAL of Monday and Tuesday, are not pretended to be disproved. No attempt is made to show, by testimony, or even by counter statement, that the facts alleged are either exaggerated or false. It is referred to at all, they are simply disposed of by the Democratic press as "campaign lies." From the Democratic standpoint, there are no disturbances of an unusual character in the South, except an occasional murder of white Democrats by infuriated blacks, instigated by Radical "carpet-baggers." The rebel Democracy of the South are represented as most lenient and conciliatory towards the blacks, and as wishing them over to the Democratic faith by the most mild persuasion. So, everything being quiet in the South, the presence of the Federal troops in any part of that section is denounced by Northern Democrats as a standing menace against the right of suffrage, and an attempt to perpetuate Radical rule at the point of the bayonet. The New York *Herald* insists that the Administration is now making an effort "to re-elect Governor CHAMBERLAIN by intimidation and coercion of the voters of South Carolina." In other words, the troops are used, or to be used, not in protecting the blacks in the free exercise of the right to vote, but to compel them to vote against their convictions. The same paper asserts that it is an error to suppose that South Carolina is Republican, because there is a split in the party there, one faction of which supports HAMPTON; and it is further alleged that CHAMBERLAIN, fearing his defeat on a fair vote, raises the cry of lawlessness, and that the Administration is appealed to for troops for the sole purpose of driving the disaffected blacks into his support. This is the argument made by Democratic journals throughout the country, and there is an unwillingness to believe that such wholesale intolerance and proscription as have been exhibited towards the blacks in some parts of the South, could possibly exist. The evidence, however, conveyed in the statements of eye-witnesses, and the reports of public officials, is overwhelming. There is enough, even in the declarations from the stump of Southern Democrats, to convince intelligent men that there is an organized scheme to carry South Carolina and other Republican States at all hazards—by intimidation, violence and murder, if necessary. The circumstantial statements contained in the letters from Columbia, published in the COMMERCIAL of Monday and Tuesday, are not pretended to be disproved. No attempt is made to show, by testimony, or even by counter statement, that the facts alleged are either exaggerated or false. If

It is remembered that even single-handed England's opposition may be more effectual than any other Power, apart from her superiority at sea. The land forces are in a very different condition from what they were at the outbreak of the Eastern war.

PLAGUE AMONG THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, October 17.—The unseasonable heat is causing much sickness. Last week an outbreak of the plague occurred at Agangelovatz, which killed 318 Servians. Their hats, clothes and dwelling were burnt and the ground plowed up, when the pestilence ceased as suddenly as it appeared.

THE PLOT THICKENING—CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS—DIPLOMATIC ACTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE AT AN END.

PESTH, October 18.—Intelligence from Vienna states that England considers all diplomatic action at Constantinople at an end. This statement has produced a very gloomy feeling here, and war is considered unavoidable.

Advices from Bucharest state that an agreement has been concluded between Roumania and Russia for placing Roumanian troops under Russian officers in case of war.

A correspondent telegraphs an interview with Ristics, Servian Prime Minister, in which the latter stated that the resumption of hostilities, in which Russia will participate, is certain.

London correspondents at different points telegraph as follows:

All Russians in Paris under the age of forty have been ordered home.

The Russian ironclad Peter the Great is to leave Cronstadt immediately for the Mediterranean. Russia has issued a circular note announcing that, in the interests of humanity, she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia. There are 82,000 men at the camp of Bender and 54,000 around Tiflis.

Austria's Eastern policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany.

The report is contradicted this morning that an agreement had been entered into between Russia and Roumania, and that the latter should furnish a contingent in case of war.

SOLD TALK FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, says: England, much as she loves and desires peace, must wage war from end to end of the world rather than permit the Russian flag to be hoisted at Constantinople. Lord Derby justly said that for British interests the Eastern question centered in Constantinople, and we hold it our duty, stable and resolute Englishmen that at the first overt invasion of Turkish territory the British fleet, with the assent of Parliament, will be immediately and resolutely set in motion in the Golden Horn. Those to whom such a step might appear like help for the Turks may take comfort, for it would be simply as a means to British security, and accomplished in the name of and for the protection of British rights. If it were not done, Asia from Smirni to Bangkok would change hands almost immediately that we had abdicated the scepter of the East, and commerce along all our Orient lines would live at the mercy of a future Black Sea power.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION RUSSIANS TO BE TRANSPORTED THROUGH ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, October 18.—It is stated a convention has been concluded by Russia with the Roumanian Railway companies, by which the latter engage to make preparations for transporting altogether 250,000 troops at the rate of at least 25,000 daily.

Spain.

SCHOOLS CLOSED AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

LONDON, October 16.—A telegram from Madrid states that the Bishop of Monteres has issued a new circular, enjoining the masters of primary schools not to admit sons of Protestants or other dissenters.

THE PROCESS OF CRUSHING OUT THE LIBERALS BEGUN.

LONDON, October 17.—A special to the *Times* from Barcelona says: The Liberal organ, *La Tribuna*, has been sentenced to six months suspension, and has finally ceased publication, following an article written by Senor Castelar. Throughout Spain the Liberals are now oppressed by the Government, which daily becomes more arrogant in tone and more moderate in sympathies. The arrogance of the priesthood increases daily.

Great Britain.

THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT OF COTTON SPINNERS.

MANCHESTER, October 17.—At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Northern and Northeastern Lancashire, held today, it was resolved that the operative cotton spinners having given notice that they will be bound no longer by the arrangement by which their wages have been regulated, action which would give that body control of the position of wages in the district; therefore, the mill owners refuse to continue work under the prop sed conditions, and decide to give a month's notice that they will close their mills on November 23d. A resolution was also adopted, declaring that the masters were ready to discuss the present standard with the operatives and arrange for the removal of any irregularities, but refuse any adjustment which would practically advance wages. The lock-out, if it should take p ace, will throw eighty thousand operatives out of employment.

YELLOW FEVER.

Letter from the Mayor of Savannah—No Further Aid Needed.

SAVANNAH, October 17.—The subjoined letter from the Mayor of this city to the acting President of the Benevolent Association, announces that further aid is not needed:

CITY OF SAVANNAH, MAYOR'S OFFICE, } October 17, 1876.

To our Benefactors Throughout the Union:

It is impossible to express adequately the deep sense of gratitude felt by the people of Savannah for the generous benevolence which has been extended to us from all parts of the United States. In our supreme hour of distress and desolation, it has soothed many a dying pillow, and relieved many an aching heart. Such kindness more than all the abundance of this land in sympathy together as citizens of a common country than all the political theories that were ever advanced. And that we now return to you our benefactors are our heartfelt thanks and sincere prayers that the Almighty may bless and preserve in their own homes the noble people who by words readily come to our rescue, and long shield them from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at midday. Justice and courtesy require us to announce at this time that by reason of the large liberality of the subscriptions in money, and the supplies already afforded to us, we have no longer immediate need, and we therefore ask our friends everywhere to cease for the present their charitable contributions. If the means for assistance shall again arise among us, we will frankly and unhesitatingly appeal to them for relief.

[Signed] EDWARD C. ANDERSON,
Mayor of Savannah.

John F. Wheaton, Acting President of Savannah Benevolent Association.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty Signed Relinquishing the Black Hills—The Next Expedition.

ST PAUL, October 16.—The *Pioneer-Press'* special from Bismarck says the Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills on Wednesday. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory. The troops included for the expedition go into camp to-morrow, and will probably leave about Wednesday. General Sturgess *s en route to j in his regiment*, and will probably command the expedition, unless Terry goes in person.

CHEYENNE, October 18.—Almost every day brings news of new depredations by the Indians upon ranchmen located west and north of the Chug. On Sunday last Geoffey & Cuny's train, near Laramie Peak, was run down by Sioux, on Laramie river, and a saddle blanket and vest belonging to a man named Sullivan, of the independent volunteers, was found near that place, and he is probably killed. Frank Spager was attacked on Monday on his ranche t Old Mill, near Laramie Peak. He made the Indians scatter in the woods by killing two. They burned his hay and anche, and run off all of his stock. He escaped barefooted to George's ranche, on Crow creek, being compelled to conceal himself in bushes in which he had been concealed. Cerr, who arrived at Chug to-day, saw an Indian camp within two miles of Spargh's ranche, and men and women were seen to left here in his order to-day. A body of Indians are amped at the head of North Laramie, istant from Fort Laramie fifty miles. he party of Indians now in the vicinity of Achenfelter and the mail carrier from aramie City, who was due at the Chug n Monday, returned to night to that place, aving discovered no trace of the missing er.

The American Electrical Society

CHICAGO, October 18.—The third annual eeting of the American Electrical Society met here to-day, General Anson Stager presiding. After the election of a number f members and reading of reports showing that the society's affairs are in a thriving condition, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Anson Stager; Vice Presidents, C. H. Haskins, f Milwaukee; George B. Prescott, of ew York; Hugh Neilson, of Toronto; lisha Gray, of Chicago; O. H. Booth, of lansfield, O.; E. P. Wright, of Cleveland; . J. Dickey, of Omaha; Corresponding Secetary and Librarian, F. W. Jones, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, W. Jones; Treasurer, E. B. Chandler, of Chicago; Executive Committee, C. H. Summers, Wm. enry Smith, J. J. S. Wilson, C. Maynard, of Chicago, and G. H. Bliss; Directors, . O. Rowe, Pittsburgh; J. J. S. Wilson, S. . Field, San Francisco; J. N. Miller, Chiago; Hon. George T. Williams, Chicago; ni E. Scudder, Indianapolis; F. H. Tubbs, hicago; M. D. Woodford, Toledo; R. C. owry, St. Louis; Dr. E. A. Hill, Chicago; . W. Smith, Indianapolis, J. W. Tilting- st, Buffalo; C. C. Read, Detroit; C. Rose, olumbus, Ohio; A. Hayward, Vincennes, diana. Sir William Thompson, of Glasow, Scotland, was made an honorary ember. Various other papers were read, d other business transacted, when the eeting adjourned to meet here next year.

POLITICAL.

State.

DISGRACEFUL DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT GRAFEVILLE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRAFEVILLE, October 18, 1876.

The most disgraceful meeting ever held in this country was conducted by the Democrats at this place last night. The object was to excel the beautiful one hundred and five foot pole the Republicans so gracefully planted ten days ago. Bad whisky—by the jug full and plenty of it—came with the Democrats. The hickory pole was brought from Henry Cope's woods, and as Mr. Cope is for Hayes and Wheeler, it soon became evident that Republican hickory and Democratic whisky would not harmonize. After two or more attempts to raise, it fell to the ground, broken and disgraced, as are all who favor Democratic measures. From this time the meeting became a riot. Fight after fight was the order of the evening. Squire Rock, Chairman of the meeting, mingled freely in the fight and and told Constable Hensly, who was nooly doing his duty, to return all of them, and if he does there will be a good many Democrats present at Court next week. Hon. Jacob Turney was addressing the meeting, but was not permitted to finish, saying it was a disgrace to his party (as if it can be disgraced), called for his buggy and left for home, driving over a Democratic embankment, upsetting the buggy and spilling him out without serious result.

Some young Petagouze tried to finish up for Mr. Turney by rehearsing a speech memorized before the Ohio election, showing his level and talking about "Jim Blaine" as if to say, "Don't you bear my wonders?" His efforts were met by a mob headed by the drunken mob demanding a dollar for each one of the band, and this last appeal sent all speedily to their homes, not one of them having ever seen a penny. Well, gentlemen, if this drunken rabble you brought to our doors is a specimen of the emblem of the Tilden, Hendricks and Reform ticket, I feel so pitiably to raise, then try it again. Mr. Cope will give you a new pole, and our boys will all help you to raise it, and then let it stand forever a warning to drunkards and drunken Democrats; otherwise let the broken pole be your foot stool, and swear on its fallen carcass that you will first reform yourselves. K. A.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 17, 1876.

Politically speaking, matters are rather quiet in this neck of woods, as the Republicans have finished the course of meetings, and have not yet announced the second, whilst the Democrats, ashamed of their record and ashamed of their railroad smashing, revenue defrauding and ballot-box stuffing candidate, have as yet held but two meetings. The former have not had anything to Democratic meetings have been addressed by Hon. G. A. Jenks, the present member of Congress from this district. The people generally think that he does not appear as a Democrat nor as a Republican, but as an American citizen, in spite of the fact that he has the nomination of the Democratic party, runs as the Democratic candidate, and if re-elected, would vote with Ben. Hill just as he did last winter in their tremendous efforts to take Jeff. Davis eligible to be elected United States Senator by Mississippi.

As Mr. Jenks may not be able to reach all points in the district where his speech would be acceptable, I will give your readers a synopsis of his speech to accommodate an old friend:

James Buchanan had no more ardent admirer in the United States, nor one who supported the obnoxious measures of the Buchanan administration with more energy than Mr. Jenks; and in his speeches now he tells the people that Buchanan's administration was corrupt in the extreme and drew into it the most corrupt men of all nations. Buchanan opposed Mr. Lincoln with greater violence and bitterness, and yet he now tells the people Mr. Lincoln was one of the pure of earth. He eulogizes the leaders of the old Republicans, and yet these men were stigmatized during the earlier days of the Republican party by Mr. Jenks as enemies of the Republic; and when Vallandigham was beaten by a Democratic bully, Mr. Jenks had no more sympathy for the victim or condemnation for the Democratic bully than any other Democrat.

He then pays a tribute to the soldiers of the Union, but fails to tell the people that while the soldier was shedding his blood, the Democrats, known as Copperheads, deserters and bounty jumpers, denouncing our currency, denouncing the Administration for *coercing* his Democratic brethren, and denouncing the war in toto, and by his vote on Fort's resolution declared the rebel soldier as worthy of a place under the Government as a Union soldier; discharged a soldier from his own constituents, who had the lower hair of his face shot off in the war by a Southern Democrat under Lee, and sat quietly in the House and saw fifty-seven of his colleagues walk out of the Capitol which they helped to defend, and forty-seven rebel soldiers march in and take their place.

He tells us he did for the soldier to aid him in getting his pension, and yet in a session of eight months he failed utterly to make any material change in the pension laws enacted by the Republicans, or any change which makes it more easy for a soldier to obtain a pension. His bill to transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department was not thought of by intelligent men as it became ridiculous in the eyes of all parties, and was fairly kicked out of Congress. He may make promises of great things for next session, but I will submit to soldiers his abortive efforts of an eight months' session, and ask them what they can expect in a three months' session.

He tells the people there ought to be a change, and that they need not vote for change to the Democratic party, for he said that party never did anything of which they need to be ashamed, for which he does not indorse; and he says this after acknowledging that Buchanan's administration was corrupt.

When he indorses the past record of the party, as a matter of course he takes the whole dose, and all readers know what that includes. Having now told what he does say, I will also refer to what he does not say. He does not tell the people that he failed to make times better, to pay out greenbacks for bonds, to have a united nation, that the Democrats intend to pay rebel claims, that the last House cost the nation one million dollars more than any of the Republican; that with all their boast of economy they have not lessened the burden of the people, nor reduced the taxes one cent.

He fails to tell the people that he is the candidate of a party whose history presents a record of treason, oppression and blood, and whose only hope of electing a President this fall rests in the shotgun, and that the right of a free ballot is denied by them, and that the party in the South is now committing deeds of violence which would shame the most barbarous nations on earth, and that every man who votes the Republican ticket in the South does it at the peril of his life.

He does not tell that reform means to elevate Wade Hampton and Ben. Hill, the traitors, and Alexander McClure, John Morrissey, Billy McMullin, Sam Josephs and all the old roosters of by-gone days, to power. He does not tell the people to carefully read the record of his party and decide on its merits, but ashamed of that record and ashamed of the damning villainies it would reveal, he begs to let bygones be by-gones and cries out "reform!" The bloody shirt haunts him as it does all Democrats, and makes him turn pale, and his political knees smite as did those of him who in olden days had defiled the Temple as they have defiled the temple of purity, virtue and honesty. C.

I understand that several efforts have been made to publish the speech in full, but when it was found what a number of capital I's would be required, editors have abandoned the effort with alarm.

Personally, Mr. Jenks is a gentleman; but how he can, in the face of the record he made last winter, ask any man to vote for him who sustained the Union in the hour of its trials, or who honors the dead heroes who fell in defending this nation, or how, with such record, any good Union man can vote for him, is a mystery to me.

General White paid our town a flying visit yesterday. There is not a shadow of doubt of the election of General White, and the only question is whether it will be by 1,000 or 2,000 majority. A. P. H.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1876.

The money market moved along in its usual grooves to day, and so far as the finances of our city were concerned there were no new or particularly interesting features to note. Discounts are fairly active but easy, the supply of loanable funds being ample for all requirements, while the offerings of prime commercial paper are tolerably satisfactory to bankers. Rates rule steady at 7@9 per cent. on prime three to four months commercial bills, with the tendency rather toward the higher figures. New York drafts were in fair supply and ruled at par in settlements between bankers. In no respect was there any marked change in the situation of financial affairs of this city as previously reported.

The reports of an impending European war and the excitement produced thereby on the exchanges of London, New York and Chicago, were the topics of considerable and interesting discussion. While no immediate effect can be looked for from that source on the business interests of this city, its ultimate importance was fully recognized. While no one can deny that our prosperity should be built upon the misfortunes of other nations, yet if war must take place we need hardly regard that it should result to the benefit of this country. It seems very evident that such will be the result. The immediate effect of the war news was to put up the price of wheat in Chicago; and it is quite plain that the increased consumption of breadstuffs incident upon the subsistence of armies, and the cutting off of the supplies of wheat from Russia, will create a much larger demand for American breadstuffs. The immense requirements of war for iron and steel will also be likely to act very favorably to those interests in this country, not only by advancing prices, but also by opening to our manufacturers foreign markets which have heretofore been supplied from England and the Continent. The immediate effect of the war news upon the petroleum interest seems to be unfavorable, and it is also thought that actual hostilities would exercise an adverse influence on cotton; but that either of those two staples would be seriously depreciated is hardly likely. Financial complications would be likely to put up the price of gold and hinder the marketing of our bonds abroad; but the American people can well afford to accept those drawbacks if they can get high prices for their surplus breadstuffs, and experience renewed life and activity in their manufacturing industries. No one will express a desire for a war that shall embroil all Europe; but if that war must take place no one will be sorry that its effect upon our commercial and manufacturing interests will be most beneficial. It is quite certain that the feeling of revival in business, which was so generally noticeable in the early part of the week, was largely augmented by the war news, and there was a reaction to 111, followed by a recovery to 111¾, with business at 111⅝@111¾. Cash gold was scarce and loaned flat to 1-16 per cent. per diem for use. There were some large transactions at from 111 to 111¾, the Germans being heavy buyers.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments bonds advanced higher in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm, especially for St. Paul and Northwestern consolidated. The stock market was active and buoyant with great excitement at different periods to-day. The advance in leading shares was from 1 to 13¾ per cent., with the greatest rise in coal stocks. The immediate cause of the advance and the general list, especially the coal line shares, was the prospect of war in Europe, which would bring with it very active demand for breadstuffs, cotton and beef products and other articles which contribute largely to the traffic of roads, which is already heavy, in addition to the active consumption of grain from the West to the seaboard. Again to-day it was asserted that the rise in the price of coal stocks to-day generally commanded 1-16 to per cent. for use, but were much easier at the close. In the case of Lake Shore it was the feature, advancing from 58¾ to 60¼ and closing at 59¾. Michigan Central rose from 46¾ to 48 and closed at 47⅞. Delaware, Lack. & Western rose from 104 to 105¾, with final sales at 105. The remainder of the list was generally higher, and the closing sales at about the best figures of the day. The sharp advance in gold and stocks carried sterling exchange with it on the long side of the markets and crippled others. The failures officially announced at the Stock Exchange clearing-house to-day foot up as follows: Broker dealer in gold: John P. McKew, 25 Broad street; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; gold and stocks; Hone & Nicholas, coal stocks. The *Evening Post* says no other prominent failures have been announced, but that others are feared on the part of the bear party is shown by the loan market at the Stock Exchange sales after noon, where unusual accommodation was shown in lending money. For instance, on call loans 6 per cent. was made to-day on certain sizes of brooms. Otherwise the market was steady and unchanged.

The reports of an impending European war gave rise to an interesting discussion among business circles to-day, and are keenly cognizant of the important bearing which such a war would have upon our commercial and manufacturing interests. No visible effect was noticed upon the prices of staples in this market, however, notwithstanding the excited condition of the Chicago and New York markets. It is generally believed that should a war actually break out in Europe its immediate effect here would be to stimulate great activity in breadstuffs and materially improve the demand for iron and steel manufactures by absorbing largely the English and Continental production of these articles.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,370	Apples, bbls	65
Corn, bus	2,946	Chickens, coops	283
Wheat, bus	1,112	Butter, pkgs	69
Barley, bus	1,000	Bacon, tcs	1
Rye, bus	1,000	Lard, tcs	215
Oats, bus	2,745	Hay, bales	130

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week	Total
Flour, bbls	12,218	12,791	25,009
Apples, bbls	605	1,353	1,958
Cheese, boxes	1,150	1,119	2,269
Corn, bus	6,710	9,570	16,280
Wheat, bus	9,013	7,946	16,959
Oats, bus	15,040	14,808	29,848
Rye, bus	1,088	812	1,900
Oats, bus	26,128	37,316	63,444
Barley, bus		1,000	1,000
Bacon, pcs	5,881	14,859	20,740
Hams, pcs	1,000	1,000	2,000
Hay, bales	4,189	4,703	8,892
Hay, bales	455	690	1,145

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will generally ask advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was steady without decided alteration and moderate receipts. Wheat was an exception to the unchanged condition of affairs, and we advance our quotations slightly; prime grades being in good demand. We note sales of 2 cars amber white at $1 25; 1 car red on track at $1 23; 2 cars do at $1 25. We quote prime to choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do $1 25@1 28; white $1 25@1 32. Corn remained quiet and steady with business reported of 2 cars low-mixed on track at 51½c. We quote shelled at 50@53c for prime yellow; 49@50c for prime mixed; 47@49c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 66@67c for prime yellow; 62@65c for mixed. Oats are dull and easy and it was rather hard to get 40c for round lots. We heard of sales of parts of cars at 40c; 1 car at 39½c; 2 cars do at 39c; 3 cars mixed at 36c. We quote prime white at 38@39c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a fair demand and light receipts. Flint Barley is moderately active and steady. We quote at 90@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Tobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand is very active and prices are firm with a steady upward tendency. The strength in breadstuffs in the West caused by report of an impending European war, while not affecting this market directly, increases the expectations of higher prices. Local millers quote their wholesale figures as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75 prime red wheat flour $6 50; $6 50 in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $5 50@6 00; choice patents will command $7 25@7 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey Central and 7,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West Union Tel.	78¾	Rock Island	102½
Quicksilver	15¾	Do. preferred	120
Do. preferred	36	Do. preferred	61
Pacific Mail	34	Toledo & Wabash	24
Western Union	96¾	Do. preferred	41
Do. preferred	97	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	60	Terre Haute	
Wells-Fargo Exp.	85	Do. preferred	15
American Express	61	Chicago & Alton	102
United States Ex.	61	Illinois Central	85
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie	11¾	Chicago & N. W.	47½
Michigan Central	47⅝	Do. preferred	47½
Michigan Southern	90¼	Panama	97½
Illinois Central	85	Quicksilver	15¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	87	Del., Lack. & W.	104½
Chicago & Northwest	37½	Pittsburgh	88
Do. preferred	62	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	102½	Chicago & Alton	102
St. Paul common	30½	Do. preferred	120
Do. preferred	61¼	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Wabash, common	24	Illinois Central	85
Fort Wayne	102	Cleveland & Pitts.	87
Ohio & Miss. 1st pf.	31½	Del., Lack. & W.	104½
Union Pacific	85	Panama	97½
Harlem	125	Missouri Pacific	22
Del., Lack. & W.	104½	Kansas Pacific	3¾
Michigan Central	47⅝	Indiana Central	23
Panama	97½	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113
Lake Shore	59¾	Toledo & Wabash	24
Illinois Central	84	Union Pac. stock	6¾
Pacific Mail	34	Union Pac. 1st mtg.	87
Northwestern	37½	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	62¾	Do. land grants	102
Del., Lack. & W.	104½	Do. S. F. bonds	90¾
New Jersey Cent.	33½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	New 5's	114
5-20's, 1865	114	New 4½'s	107
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	10-40's, registered	113½
5-20's, 1867	114¾	10-40's, coupons	113½
5-20's, 1868	117	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, October 18, 12:30 P. M.—At this hour the Stock Exchange is greatly excited, and in the impossibility of giving quotations. Russian securities have declined 7 per cent., making a fall of 14 per cent. since the Servian involved. A commercial and financial crisis in Russia, and a consequent heavy fall in Russian exchange, are feared. Prices current are as follows:

Grocers' Coffee, ₱ lb.		*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10⅞@
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10⅝@10⅞
Prime Rio	20 c	Extra C	10⅜@10½
good Rio	19 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@ 9¾
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9¼@ 9¼
Java	30 c	Yellow C	10@10¼
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in paper	22½c	Granulated	11½c
Rio, in bulk	21½@22½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in paper	34c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	33½c	In papers	11½c
Teas.		Strr'y ch. N. O.	8½c
Young Hyson	25@40	Prime	8½@9c
Gunpowder	35@	Good	9½@10c
Imperial	30@	*Syrups.*	
Japan	25@	Ex. white drips	6½@
Oolong	35@	Sugar drips	5½
Fancy Go	1	Lower grades	5½@
		Molasses	
Souchong	25@	Irish sorgo	50 c
Rice.		N. S. Star	50 c
Choice Carolina	6½@7	Sugar House Syr.	50 c
Patna	7	Golden do	50 c
Rangoon	6	Choice do	50 c
Louisiana	6	Do. N. Y. City	50 c
Starch.		German mottled do	50 c
Pearl	3½@	Choice do	50 c
Silver gloss	3½@	*Soda.*	
Corn	3½@	Bi-carb, in bbls	4½@
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb in 5 papers	5½ c
Cassia	17 c	*Soaps.*	
Pimento	12 c	Star, full wt	10 c
Nutmegs	90	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	25 c	Mould	11@13 c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The closing rates are:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	$5 50
Mackerel	$25 00	Split herring	4 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Fish, hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Trout	5 00
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₱ lb	6 c
No. 3 large	11 00	Medium Scorgos	5½
No. 3 medium	10 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring	5 c
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Herring in sacks	2c less

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers new, $2 75; Valentias, new, 11½c; Muscatels, new, $2 75; Valentias, new, 11½c; Currants—Vostizzas 17c; Castles 16c; Cephalonias 15c; Citron 20c. Prunes 6@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 36c; Tarragona, new, 16@17c; Ivica, 15c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 16c. Mackerel 16@17c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 50. Oranges—Florida $3 50 @4 00; Messina, $3 50@4 00; Mediterranean $3 50@4 00.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, 90c@$1; do 3 ₱ cans, $1 25@$1 40; tomatoes $1 25; gooseberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 25@$2 50; blackberries do, $1 25@$1 40; peaches $2 25@$2 50; tomatoes do, $1 @1 25; pickles, bulk, $5 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Dry Goods.

Nothing especially new can be reported of the wholesale dry goods trade, there being an active jobbing demand for seasonable fabrics and prices unchanged. Prints continue in active request. Print cloths continue in active request, although the demand does not seem quite so brisk as at the opening of the week. Bleached goods are quiet but more steady. Prices current are unchanged as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
	Width.		Width.
Anchor A No. 1	36	Harrisburg	4-4
Penn Mills	36	Lonsdale	36
Eagle No. 1	36	Lacoma E	36
Western trade	36	Lacoma B	36
Martin's	36	Lacoma C	36
Avondale	36	Lacoma	4-4
Conestoga A	39	Lacoma	10-4
Conestoga	36	Lacoma	9-4
Chippewa C	36	Lawrence L L	4-4

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Our Own	36	Lonsdale	36
Suffolk L	36	Lonsdale Cam	36
Fairmount	36	Fruit of Loom	36
Red Bank	36	Pro Mills	36
Rochdale	36	Davol	36
Blackstone	36	Wamsutta	36
White Rock	36	Cabot	42
Pocahontas	36	Pepperell	9-4
Hill	36	Pepperell	10-4

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	9	Eagle	7¼
Renfrew dress sty's	10¼	Pepperell, 9-4	27½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6¼	Sprague's	6½
Merrimac	6¼	Manchester	6½
Anchor	6¼	Allen	6½
Oriental	6½		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7¼	Oriental fancy	7¼
Hamilton fa'cy	7¼	Cocheco fancy	7¼
Garner fancy	7¼	Hartel	7¼
Amoskeag fa'cy	6¼	Berlin solid	6¼
Richmond	7¼	Simpson's black	7¼
Merrimac	7¼	fancy	7¼
American fancy	7¼	" mourning	7¼
Southbridge	7¼		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.
(Pacific and Manchester Mills)

3-4 Poplin Luster	10½	6-4 Alpacas GI	32½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas A	35
3-4 Cotton Warp	9	6-4 Mohair Cach'ree	22½
3-4 Pacific Twills	18	3-4 Pacific do	22½
3-4 Polo Cashmere	20	6-4 Pacific do	30
3-4 Alpacas	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nassau A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua AA	11½
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. B	9	Dennison's	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AN	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A A	7-8 10	Portsmouth	7-8 12
Conestoga C	7-8 9	Whittaker	7-8 25
" gun'd'M'L	4-4 15	Whittaker	7-8 25
" prem. A	4-4 18	Whittaker	4-4 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	20	Tweed carp't ch'n	20
fine	21	fine	22
Cot'n bat	10@12½	Cotton twine	21

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The package trade continued quiet, but jobbing branches were a little more active. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Prints in fair demand. Pacific and Windoln fancy prints reduced to 7½c. Dress goods and skirts the leading request. Shawls, war woolens moving in small lots. Foreign goods quiet but firm on account of the advancing in gold.

Petroleum.

October 18.—The was another break in the petroleum market to-day, carrying values down about 12½@13½c. This is ascribed partially to the rumors of European wars which would affect this market unfavorable by decreasing Continental consumption. Refined was nominally unchanged, though showing a declining tendency.

CRUDE—The market has been considerably excited to-day, at times assuming a panicky appearance occasion by rumors of war in Europe. Opening at $3 88½, it gradually weakened down to $3 25½, declined to last quoted to $3 25, and after some fluctuations up and down made a further break to $3 23½. From this point a stronger feeling prevailed and later in the afternoon a reaction set in carry. ing the market up to $3 26, finally closing at about $3 24½, the price now bid. Shipment is still neglected and there was no open quotations. Union was to be called United and Consolidated. Well rates have followed certificate prices.

REFINED—The disposition of refiners to hold the price up to 23c for seaboard deliveries was not visibly weakened to-day, but the drop in crude strengthened the buying interest in their line sufficiently to pay full rates, and noconsiderable amount of round lots except at material concessions from quoted rates. Although values are nominally unchanged, the tendency of the market is decidedly lower and there are rumors of re-sales at a reduction. We quote round lots of five hundred barrels and upward as follows:

Boston	23c
New York	23c
Philadelphia	23c
Baltimore	23c
Pittsburgh	23½@23¾c
Western deliveries	23c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, October 18, closing 17.—The important demand is still in abeyance, but bankers are confident, quoting as before and not urging business. Crude in bulk is quoted at 12¾c; do in shipping order 17¾c; refined in cases 8¾@8¾c; naphtha do for city; refined 20c. At Baltimore refined rules at 20c; at Philadelphia 20c.

OIL CITY, October 18.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $3 46½. Afterwards a few lots sold at $3 46¾ and for a time $3 47¼ was bid. The market then dropped to $3 45, and further declined to $3 42½, at which 5,000 barrels, dated Wednesday, changed hands. Between five and six o'clock dealings were at $3 44½@3 41¾. At six o'clock the market could not have been quoted above $3 40. In the evening quite a large business was done at $3 40@3 46¾. The market finally closed at $3 40. No shipments was quoted. The total sales were 92,000 barrels.

PARKERS, October 18.—Market unsettled and very weak, with the tendency downward. United certificates offered at $3 35; none for shipment which is freely offered at $3 40, with no buyers. At 2:40 the market was very weak and unsettled; sales of United certificates at $3 31½; shipment neglected at $3 35.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet at $3 36.

OIL CITY, October 18.—Market opened at $3 46, but declined to $3 36,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $905,922.

JEFF. DAVIS says we must elect TILDEN President, and HOPKINS and the *Post* say so, too.

THE political storm center will now shift to this State and New York. Forewarned is forearmed, Republicans.

CLOSE up the ranks, Republicans, for the next three weeks of the campaign will call for the hardest work of this memorable contest.

EVERY voter in the town of Williamsburg, Armstrong county, supports HAYES and WHEELER. Not much chance for political discussion there.

THE reason why the vote in West Virginia is so largely Democratic is because the disabilities of a great number of rebels have been removed since the last election.

NEXT month the people of Indiana will do for HENDRICKS what he advised them to do with "the smutty old tyrant at Washington," namely: Hurl him out of political existence.

THE owner of the Andersonville prison pen, too, proposes to have the Government pay him rent for the use of that accursed ground. Where will this infamous rebel insolence end?

ROARING BOB TOOMBS says he "hates the Government of the United States and would give his life to overthrow it." This is the reason of his excessive zeal in the interest of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and reform."

DOWN in South Carolina the alternative presented to the colored people by the "better" class of TILDEN "reformers" is "Democracy or starvation!" With the chivalric rag-tag and bob-tail it is "Democracy or death!"

THE Republicans gain six members of Congress in Ohio, four in Indiana and one in Colorado—ten in all, so far, and the elections but just begun. Pennsylvania will add five or six to the number, and New York as many more.

INDIANA elects *nine* Republican Congressmen to *four* Democratic, *and a Republican Legislature.* Glory enough, even if WILLIAMS *is* counted in over HARRISON. This gives us the substantial part of the victory. Let those laugh who win.

THE Democratic managers in this part of the State ought to put some sort of check on the local organ of the party. Not only is it losing its head, but it bays like a huntsman's hound on the haltoo of the ruffians and fire eaters of its party.

OHIO and Indiana answer JEFF DAVIS' declaration that TILDEN ought to be elected, with a gain of ten Republican Congressmen. What response have the people of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts of Pennsylvania to make?

IF ALL Protectionists could be made to realize that the vigilance of their free trade enemy never sleeps, and that free trade agents are now especially active, in this State and elsewhere, they would not themselves be so slow to help to hold the Republican fort.

HOPKINS is profuse in his professions of love for Union soldiers; yet when a resolution favoring the appointment of such soldiers to all vacant places was referred to the committee of which he was Chairman, he put it in his pocket and keeps it there. Why did he not report it?

THE foreign troops fought nobly in the late Indiana and Ohio elections. In nine wards in Cincinnati, the votes polled in excess of the entire adult male population, was one thousand six hundred and seventy-six. The wards are all largely Democratic, and these figures show how the honest voters were swindled.

A CHICAGO ruffian who is now under indictment for a criminal offense in one of the counties of Northern Illinois, but out on bail, took a gang of Democratic bullies to Indiana, and now boasts that he voted there fifty-seven times. It was by such infamous means that Blue Jeans WILLIAMS obtained his scurvy majority for Governor of that State.

HOPKINS is careful, in his speeches vindicating his course on the Tariff, to say nothing about his vote for KERR, for Speaker of the House. He knew that KERR was a Free Trade man, and that he would appoint the committees of the House so as to favor Free Trade legislation. Yet he voted with the Free Traders for him.

THE true test of the Republican strength in Indiana is shown in the vote on Congress and Legislature. This will show a Republican gain of four and possibly five Congressmen, and a majority in the Legislature. This result indicates, beyond doubt, that when, next month, the lines are drawn between TILDEN and HAYES, the State will be almost certain for the latter.

FOR figuring victory out of defeat, commend us to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He is more than satisfied with the recent "victories" of his party in Ohio and Indiana. A loss of a dozen members of the lower House of Congress he counts as a grand triumph, and he expects to do better in November. Extracting sunbeams from cucumbers is nothing to this!

SHOULD the Democrats be able to carry ninety-six of the Congressional Representatives to which the "solid South" is entitled, they would have to elect only fifty-one Representatives in the other twenty-two States, or not much more than two to a State, to obtain control of the popular branch of the next Congress; and yet there are Republicans who are doing their very worst to promote the election of Democratic Representatives in Pennsylvania!

THE latest English mails bring us the first impressions in London financial circles with reference to the recent collapse of American coal stocks. Mr. E. W. WATKIN writes to the London *Times* to suggest that, "as millions of American railway property are held in England, having been issued by the great American financial houses domiciled in London, it would be well to inquire whether those houses have, either indirectly or collectively, brought their influence to bear in order to arrest this loss and ruin."

ON THE one hand we have Mr. HOPKINS' unsupported statement that the Democrats will not pay the Southern claims, and on the other the ominous fact that bills were introduced during the last session of Congress involving the expenditure for purposes of this character of $2,503,-622,386, or $400,000 more than our entire national debt. Can Mr. HOPKINS cite testimony of Senator CONKLING that he can cite a case in which the vote of a Democrat in Congress has been cast against a bill to pay a Southern war claim? Has he himself ever cast such a vote?

NOW for Pennsylvania. Up and at them, Republicans, and do not cease work till victory has crowned your efforts next month at the polls. They are desperate, but hope with a United South to carry sufficient States in the North to elect their candidates. We have a right to exult in our recent great triumph, but we should feel that its fruits will not be plucked until we have made sure, through our activity and unceasing wakefulness, the election of the Rebublican candidates on the 7th of November. Then we shall have cause of universal rejoicing.

THE September returns of the foreign commerce of New York, as tabulated by the *Bulletin*, disclose some important changes as compared with those for the corresponding month last year, and are the most favorable exhibit that has been made thus far the current year. The merchandise exports were $5,565,046 in excess of the total for September, 1875, while the outward movement of specie was less by $154,-328. There is an excess of $2,630,737 in gross exports over imports for the month, whereas the returns for September, 1875, show a reverse balance for that month of $5,751,042.

THE circular of Dr. PEPPER, Director of the Centennial Bureau of Medical Service, correcting the false impression which has been created as to the sanitary condition of Philadelphia, is well timed. No matter how absurd a report or a rumor may be, it is sure to obtain more or less credence by the credulous, with whom every community abounds. There is no question but that the false statements which have lately been made about the risks to health in visiting the Exhibition, have had the effect to keep many thousands away from it. That drawback is now removed, and the result is already visible in increased crowds of visitors.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.

On several occasions, since the Democratic party adopted a national platform with an out-and-out free trade plank, we have endeavored to show the workingmen of Pennsylvania the danger and folly of giving their support to the candidates of that party. Democratic demagogues, who blame the Republican party with bringing about the "hard times," never cease urging workingmen to "vote for a change," which means to vote the free trade Democratic party into power. The "change" which these condemnagogues desire, is a change which will secure to them the control of the Government, that they may share the spoils, and aid the "solid South" in the various schemes of plunder which have been already matured, or may hereafter be concocted. The Southern politicians care little or nothing for a protective tariff, and if they can get their fraudulent claims through Congress they will vote for free trade simply for the asking. There is nothing more certain than the utter destruction of the protective policy, if the Democratic party gets control. Their platform "denounces the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretenses," and demands its repeal. If the Democratic party, therefore, should come into power, it would undoubtedly wipe from the statute book the present tariff, which has been pronounced by the combined wisdom of Democracy "a masterpiece of injustice." The country would then witness an era of "hard times," compared with which the present depressed condition of our industries would seem prosperity itself. There are many still living who remember the fearfully disastrous effects of tariff repeal, and who have learned from bitter experience never again to trust the Democratic party on the vital issue of protection. It is remarkable that while the free trade Democrats are paving the way for striking a deadly blow at our manufacturing industries, under the pretense that the tariff is an unjust and iniquitous measure, the leading manufacturers of England are openly acknowledging that the protective system of the country has not only enabled our manufacturers to drive out British products, but to successfully compete with the foreign producer in his home market. The Birmingham (England) *Post*, recently asserted that "American forks and shovels and axes are to be had wherever edge tools are offered in this country." American manufacturers of certain specialties have become so confident of their ability to command a market even in England, that they contemplate the building of branch establishments there, rather than ship their goods from this side. On this point, he paper above quoted remarks:

> If American edge tool makers should begin to produce here goods that are already running English makers hard, then it is to be inferred that their example will be followed by other American hardware manufacturers. If, in such an event, the English firms will keep as well employed as they now are, is another matter.

The *Ironmonger*, in speaking of American competition with English hardware in the British colonies, remarks that our manufacturers are able to supply the markets of Canada at prices much below those wanted by the English producers; that United States iron and hardware manufacturers are pushing their advantage in Australia and New Zealand; and that the worst feature is, that not a few of the American goods surpass in quality those of English make. An agent, writing from Melbourne to a firm in Birmingham, speaking of American goods, uses this significant language:

> Their goods are far superior to English made, and lately they have been much cheaper. There is no comparison in the the profits they pay us, and they give universal satisfaction. Axes, shovels, locks, etc., indeed all sorts of American made goods, are now being sold in the market; and when once used, or sold, the user or buyer will never again look at English made articles of the same style.

In the light of such admissions as the above, it is not surprising that the Sheffield *Telegraph* should speak of the injury to Sheffield trade by America's protective duties, and suggest that heavy import duties be imposed, in retaliation, on American produce, both in England and her colonies. 'Retaliation" is not what the English manufacturers desire, by any means, but as it is rather a bitter thing for them to frankly acknowledge that there is sound sense as well as substantial prosperity in the system of protection, they take this roundabout way of expressing the idea. Perhaps they need have no fears of being driven out of their home markets, although they are alarmed and feel the crippling effects of American competition. The real battle ground is the British colonies, in which American goods have been steadily gaining favor for several years. The tariff of 1861 gradually cut off the importation of Sheffield products to this country; and when our manufacturing industries grew strong and vigorous, under our protective system—when our trade became more diversified and our skill and resources more fully developed, we began to seek foreign markets, and found the British colonies a most inviting field. Now our manufacturers of all kinds of tools and implements have such a firm hold upon these markets that they cannot be dislodged by any pressure of competition which British manufactures can bring to bear. In many other branches as well as in products of iron, protection has borne its legitimate fruit, and it would be the supremest folly to permit the distruction of so beneficent and healthful a system. In this great manufacturing center the Democratic party, with a duplicity that is as transparent as it is shameful, pretends to advocate protection, while it expressly indorses the free trade plank of the national platform. HOPKINS and COCHRANE, standing on a free trade platform, have the presumption to ask our manufacturers and workingmen to vote for them, as tariff candidates, when they know, in their hearts, that if the Democrats were placed in power they could not support protection against the declared principles of their party. They might be permitted to "make a show" of opposition to free trade, in case the majority was sure without their votes; but our people have too much at stake to trifle with such a serious matter as this, and will see to it that *pronounced Republicans*, who are sincere tariff men from principle, and not under the pressure of political expediency, are returned to Congress from this county. Major ERRETT and Colonel BAYNE, being in hearty accord with their party on this great question, can be relied on at all times to carry out the wishes of their constituents in good faith; while their opponents, even if they were never so willing, would not be permitted to stand for one moment in the way of carrying out the Democratic free trade scheme.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The Pittsburgh *Democrat*, a free trade TILDEN and HENDRICKS organ, has a double leaded editorial article, in its issue of Saturday last, in which it declares that free trade is the true Democratic theory; that protection to our industries has been carried on long enough; that it is time our manufacturers should be left to "paddle their own canoes;" and that "HOPKINS and COCHRAN both stand upon the St. Louis platform, and will vote with the party for free trade and a common field for all." This latter declaration is plain enough, and no one doubts that it is the truth, frankly and honestly expressed. As we have repeatedly said, it is the sheerest duplicity for Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN to set themselves up as the champions of protection. The absurd position in which they have placed themselves is forcibly described in another article in the same paper from which we quote as below. It is not at all probable that a single Republican voter will be wheedled into supporting either of the Democratic candidates in this county under the belief that protection will be as safe in his hands as in those of his Republican opponents, but at the same time it is well for every voter to read the views of the Congressional canvass as expressed from a Democratic standpoint.

> The policy of the Democratic party on the tariff question cannot be misunderstood. The principle of free trade was inculcated by the founders of the party, and that principle has been reiterated in every platform put forth by conventions of the Democracy since that time. It appears that Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cochran desire to get up a little side show on their own account, and yet travel under the same canvass with the main show. They wish to inaugurate a little special legislation in their own behalf, and, while they claim to be Democrats, euchre the honest voters of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts out of their votes under the pretense that they are heart and soul for protection to home industry. Now they are either Democrats or they are not. If they are Democrats, they are deceiving their constituents, if they are not they are deceiving the Democratic party. They can not stand upon the broad and comprehensive platform of the party—which enunciates free trade principles—and yet claim that they have special privileges to advocate protection in their several districts. This is simply duplicity of the lowest order. These two gentlemen are attempting to steal the thunder of Messrs. Errett and Bayne. That protection to home industry in Pennsylvania is an absolute necessity is a well demonstrated fact, but that it is equally necessary and desirable in other sections of the country has been doubted by the wisest of American statesmen. Every vote that either Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Cochran procures under this special plea that they favor a protective tariff is obtained under false pretenses. If they be sincere in their professions of friendship to protection, they are traitors to the party and are unworthy the support of the voters of either wing. This is like the contemptible trick to lug water on both shoulders that has come under our notice for many a day. They have both, during the last session of Congress, voted to make a little capital by buncombe by putting themselves on a sort of holiday record as protectionists, when the subject was not before Congress at all in any tangible shape whatever, in order that they might be returned to their seats. Since, as representatives of these two districts, they have made pledges in favor of protection, and as the people know we know for the people to have these pledges redeemed will be to send Errett and Bayne in their stead to finish the work they have so well begun. They cannot ride the free trade platform of the party and the much desired protection policy of the people of Allegheny county. These gentlemen may be honest, but they are certainly not consistent; and not being consistent, their honesty is open to very serious question. It is very easily seen why Messrs. Errett and Bayne may be honest in their professions of loyalty to protection of home industry, since it is the predominant principle of their party platform, as well as in harmony with their several records. They are not playing a double game—they are only advocating a right which their party in plain and unmistakable language demands and ever has demanded. While we do not doubt this of them, we must accord them honesty; and, if the people of these two districts are in favor of the protection policy, they cannot understand why they should prefer Hopkins and Cochrane to Errett and Bayne. The former are either deceiving the party or the people, and in either case guilty of base deception, and are unworthy of confidence. Errett and Bayne, in advocating protection to home industry, are simply obeying the mandates of their party, and a failure on their part to redeem their pledges to the people would be political damnation with both the people and the party. They, then, have nothing to gain by deception, and everything to gain by honesty. A man of indifferent honesty might make a faithful representative under the pressure of such circumstances. We by no means, however, mean to insinuate dishonesty against either Mr. Errett or Mr. Bayne, but on the contrary, although differing with them politically, most cheerfully accord to them what they well deserve in this community, honesty and integrity unimpeached and unimpeachable. Then, in favor of protection we should support Errett and Bayne; not being in favor of protection we shall support Hopkins and Cochran.

DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS AND ASSASSINS.

The dastardly attempt at assassination made on Wednesday night last by a Democratic repeater fresh from Indianapolis, with his pockets full of Indiana Democratic tickets, should arrest the attention of all decent men in this community, and excite their warmest indignation. This man was one of a gang of four, each one as big a villian as the other; and this gang was but a specimen of numerous other gangs, sent on to Indiana from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. They are all samples of the very lowest and worst classes of society, full of violence and fraud, and as ready to murder a man as to vote the Democratic ticket in a hundred different places in a day. Yet these ruffians, clad with cursing as with a garment, armed to the teeth, and versed in all the arts of fraudulent voting, are the class of men selected by the Democratic National Committee to put by the hundreds into Indiana, to overawe the home voter and cheat the electors out of their rights. If WILLIAMS has been elected Governor of that State, (which heaven forefend!) he has been successful, not by the votes of the people of Indiana, but by the frauds of these rakings and scrapings from the slums and hells of the Eastern cities.

HANCOCK has, undoubtedly, a majority of the legal ballots of his State. If outnumbered, he has simply been cheated by the paid pimpsof that modern "Reformer," TILDEN. For all of these murderous scoundrels were sent out to Indiana by *somebody*. They were all furnished with free tickets, they all had money in their pockets, their board bills were paid in Indiana, and it is plain that they were part of a set plan to carry that State by fraud. Who that somebody is it is not hard to tell. The National Democratic Committee has undoubtedly furnished the needed funds, and it gets its money from Mr. TILDEN himself.

There are the best of reasons for concluding, therefore, that this man BURKE, and his evil-faced colleagues, are but part of a large crowd of repeaters, sent with set purpose into Indiana to carry the election here, fraudulently, for the Democracy. All this has been done in the name of "reform," and by men who assumes to hide self under the possession of the political virtue of the country. Nothing could be baser than this, in itself; but when it is done by a hypocritical whiner about "corruption," its baseness becomes intensified by its criminality. How is "reform" to become established through such infernal agency as this? Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs from thistles?

The lawlessness evinced by these redhanded repeaters in TILDEN'S employment, is an evidence of what kind of government may be expected should such a calamity as TILDEN'S election befall us. All the barriers of order will be broken down. The pistol will whistle its hellish music at every corner, the roughs, repeaters and assassins will bear rule, and no man will be safe, either by day or by night. The attempt to shoot down so inoffensive and quiet a man as Mr. HUNTER, without provocation, and solely to glut the bloodthirstiness of a hired corrupter of the ballot-box, is but an instance of what would happen frequently everywhere. The triumph of TILDEN would let loose upon us all the untamed human tigers now held under some sort of restraint, would break down all the barriers against crime, would put the dangerous classes in front and give them the upper hand in the Government. The men who go into other States to defy their laws, defraud their citizens and outrage every principle of fairness, are entitled to their share of the spoils, if they win; and if ever Mr. BURKE, the distinguished employee of TILDEN, by the hands of Pennsylvania justice, should manage to escape his proper punishment, he will have the best possible claim upon the man whom he has served so signally. Fortunately, there is no escape for him; but Mr. TILDEN is doubtless prepared to honor him, if he ever has the chance.

Let every thinking Democrat ponder over these things. If we are to have a safe government, fair elections and honest administration, it is plain that those things are to be had only through the Republican party.

A PYROTECHNIC FRAUD.

DE QUINCEY once wrote an elaborate essay treating of "Murder as a Fine Art." Had he lived in this epoch, and read the Pittsburgh *Post*, he undoubtedly would have written another classic paper upon "Fraud as a Useful Invention in Modern Politics," and awarded the highest rank to the managers of the Democratic party. Next to ballot-box stuffing, the use of repeaters, such as TIM O'LEARY, and BURKE, the assassin of HUNTER, and kindred "Boys in Blue" of the Indiana stripe, we are clearly of the opinion that fraud and deceit are the great engines of modern Democracy, especially the present Presidential contest. So clearly obvious is this truth, that we have read and noted several well considered articles in neutral papers of high standing, affirming the campaign as being emphatically "one of lies," either actual or implied. The intelligent and candid observer cannot have failed to notice this feature of Democratic strategy. We have the astounding spectacle presented of a "tariff" Congressional candidate standing upon a *free* trade platform, and openly supporting from the stump free trade candidates. We have also had barren Democratic victories proclaimed to the country as brilliant party triumphs, when in reality, as is well known, they have lost seriously along the whole line in October, and a final defeat in November confronts the allied hosts of Southern rebels and Northern copperheads. We are led to these sombre reflections by a perusal of the *Post* of yesterday, in reference to the Democratic torchlight procession of Saturday night last. Passing over the announcements in bewildering head lines of "Five Miles of Fire," "The State of Allegheny is Democratic," &c., we desire to specially direct attention to the latest specimen of Democratic tactics and fairness. The *Post* states that the "second display of the Democratic and independent citizens of this, [Allegheny] county, was an immense success, and numbered upward of eight thousand men." It then proceeds to show that this Allegheny county Democratic procession, by actual count of their reporter, was one hour and twenty-five minutes in passing, while the Republicans, much inferior in numbers, passed a given point in considerably less time. Now the *Post* knows, as does every body else, that the Republican demonstration was purely a local one and limited to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and adjacent boroughs and townships. The Democratic line, however, as published in the Sunday *Leader* and other journals, including the *Post*, comprised large delegations from Connellsville, Fayette county; Webster, Westmoreland county; Monongahela city, Washington county, and other points outside of the "State of Allegheny." They ransack all these, their strongholds in Western Pennsylvania, for torchbearers in their ranks, and then impudently appropriate to themselves the credit of the whole turn out. A more barefaced political fraud was never attempted. To simply expose it is quite enough to destroy the object aimed at by its projectors. Do the "Webster" Democratic club, of Westmoreland county, of three hundred men, propose to vote in this district? Do the Connellsville club, of Fayette county, captain JAMES MCCLEARY, of one hundred and seventy-five men, as well as a club of carpet baggers accompanying them, and carrying an immense carpet bag, according to the *Post*, propose to cast their votes for HOPKINS and TILDEN in the Twenty-second district? Have the Monongahela city club, of Washington county, taken up their residence here until after the election? We greatly fear that these enthusiastic torch-bearing Democrats will not be permitted to take a hand in our election, however useful they may be to swell the skeleton ranks of the faithful in this neighborhood. When the *Post* proposes to carry Allegheny county for the Democratic party, it must not count largely upon its friends in outside districts. This sort of thing might answer well enough in Georgia or Mississippi, but not in this region, even though it may succeed in exhibiting extra-special occasions twenty miles of "fire" instead of "five."

THE Democratic House of Representatives, at its last session, cut down the working force of the executive departments so much that the necessary work cannot be properly done. The papers and speakers of that party have also asserted over and over again that the clerical force of the House and the former number of employees were in addition greatly reduced, and a large saving accomplished thereby. But the facts, as compiled from the official records of the House, show that this statement is utterly false. A comparison of these records shows that the Republican House of 1874-5 had only eighty one officers, clerks, messengers and employees, while the "reform" Democratic House of 1875-6 had one hundred and fifteen. Under the Speakership, the comparison is as follows, the new offices in italics:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
Speaker.	Speaker.
Speaker's Secretary.	Speaker's Secretary.
Clerk.	Clerk.
Total—3.	*Special Messenger for Speaker.*
	Total—4.

This addition of a special messenger to the Speaker was a totally needless extravagance. In the Clerk's office, the following is the comparison:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
The Clerk.	The Clerk.
Chief Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
2 Journal Clerks.	Journal Clerk.
2 Enrolling Clerks.	File Clerk.
Disbursing Clerk.	Disbursing Clerk.
Tally Clerk.	Tally Clerk.
Printing Clerk.	Printing Clerk.
2 Reading Clerks.	2 Reading Clerks.
2 Engrossing Clerks.	2 Engrossing Clerks.
Petition Clerk.	Petition Clerk.
Newspaper Clerk.	Newspaper Clerk.
3 Stationery Clerks.	3 Stationery Clerks.
5 Index Clerks.	4 Index Clerks.
Messenger.	Total—20.
Total—23.	

The turning out of office of the assistant journal clerk by the "reformers" was a blunder. In case the journal clerk is ever sick, even one day, the official journal must stop, unless provision for the temporary sub-Arms office, the comparison is as follows:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
Sergeant-at-Arms.	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Clerk.	Clerk.
Messenger.	*Paying Teller.*
Total—3.	Messenger.
	Total—4.

There was no possible need of a paying teller. The office is simply a Bourbon extravagance. In the office of the Doorkeeper this is the comparison:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
2 Doorkeepers.	2 Doorkeepers.
Sup't Folding Room.	Sup't Folding-room.
2 Sup'ts Doc. room.	2 Sup'ts Doc. room.
File Clerk.	File Clerk.
Clerk to Doorkeeper.	Clerk to Doorkeeper.
20 Messengers.	*3 Clerks Folding-room.*
Total—23.	*22 Messengers.*
	Total—31.

There was no reason whatever for any increase of clerks and messengers. Enough for the Republican House was enough for the Democratic "reform" House. In the office of Postmaster of the House, the comparison is:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
1 Postmasters.	2 Postmasters.
9 Mail Messengers.	14 *Messengers.*
Total, 10.	Total, 16.

Here also the increase of messengers was a useless extravagance. In the clerks to committees, there was a like increase made by these Democratic "retrenchers." We give the comparison:

Republican, 1875.	"Reform," 1876.
Clerks to committees..... 30	Clerks to committees..... 39

Below is a complete summary and comparison:

Republican, 1875.		"Reform," 1876.	
Speaker's office.....	2	Speaker's office.....	4
Clerk's office.....	23	Clerk's office.....	31
Sergeant-at-Arms...	3	Sergeant-at-Arms...	4
Doorkeeper.....	23	Doorkeeper.....	32
Postmaster.....	10	Postmaster.....	16
Committees.....	27	Committees.....	35
Total.....	89	Total.....	115

In the face of these facts, what right has HOPKINS, or any other Democrat, to talk about "retrenchment" and "reform" in the Forty-fourth Congress? If a Democratic Congress and President should be elected in the fall, the people will find themselves saddled with the expense of new offices created by the hundred for the benefit of voracious Confederate office-seekers. Let the tax-payers take warning.

IT IS not remarkable that there should be found evidences of a reaction against free trade in some of the leading manufacturing centers of Europe. The testimony borne in favor of the success of the protective system, by many of the most intelligent Commissioners and foreign visitors to the Centennial, is having its effect. The German Commissioner, Professor REULEAUX, is outspoken in attributing our rapid progress in manufacturing industries to our admirable protective system. He reminds his German fellow citizens that they need not wonder at this, since Germany in former days utilized the system of protection with the greatest success. His summary of the effects of protection is, that so far from increasing the quantity at the expense of quality, the tendency of the system has been to steadily improve the quality of our goods, and at the same time to lower their price, as a result of which our manufactures have gradually driven away a number of import articles. Such facts as have been disseminated, through the medium of foreign commissioners, all over Europe, have set the public to thinking, and a reaction has set in against free trade, which is gaining strength daily. In Germany and Austria it is maintained that the commercial treaties with Great Britain are one-sided and must be either modified or abrogated. They have been of incalculable benefit to the British manufacturers, at the expense of their rivals. Even with wages one hundred per cent. lower than they are in American mills, Austria cannot compete with British manufactures of woolen goods; the result being that scores of mills are standing idle, while thousands of workmen have emigrated to Russia, where the protective system is still maintained. There is a great uprising of the industrial population in Germany in behalf of protection, lately abandoned by the commercial treaties. Nearly all the manufactures of that country, especially those of wool, have been prostrated by the nearly free competition of British manufactures. English shoddy goods have displaced the fine fabrics of Germany, where the best wools in the world are grown, and thousands who depended on this branch of industry for work are now idle. Not only so, but wool growing has decreased from 56,000,000 animals, in 1850, to less than 25,000,000—and the splendid merino sheep of that country are being replaced by mutton sheep. Germany is thus having a sad experience in free trade, and it is not surprising that the suffering people should be organizing in large masses to resist the renewal of the existing treaties. Is it not amazing, in the light of all these facts, that one of the great parties of this country should be committed to the heresy of free trade—a party, too, which claims to be the especial champion of the working classes? If the workmen of Allegheny county desire to see the industries in which they are interested utterly prostrated, as they are in Germany and Austria, let them vote for TILDEN, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, and these evils will inevitably come upon them.

ACCORDING to the circular of DUNN & Co., just issued, giving the mercantile failures in the United States for the quarter ending September 30, there has been an increase of these failures over the second quarter of the year equal to twenty five per cent. The following table shows the failures of each quarter of the year since the beginning of 1875, at which date these quarterly statements were commenced:

	1875.		1876.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
First quarter.....	1,982	$43,175,000	2,306	$84,641,000
Second quarter...	1,351	33,467,000	1,741	43,771,000
Third quarter.....	1,771	54,329,000	2,450	47,857,000
Fourth quarter...	1,866	70 888,000		

The amount of liabilities, however, involved in the failures of the third quarter of the year, show a considerable decrease in proportion to the number of failures reported. The average amount of liabilities for each failure in the last quarter is $19,-500, against $24,300 in the preceding quarter, and against $30,660 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Taking the average of the whole seven quarters of the two years thus far elapsed, the indebtedness involved in each failure of the past three months is $5,000 less than for the quarter preceding. Two inferences are drawn by the circular from this reduction of the proportionate liabilities: first, that smaller traders have been yielding to the pressure of the times, and that a less number of large concerns have failed; and, second, that the lines of credit have been restricted, and indebtedness reduced. The depression and embarrassment prevailing in other countries have not only been more disastrous and destructive of confidence than here, but the signs of vitality, and of a return of healthy trade, also seem far more distant than here. Excepting France and Belgium, almost in every other commercial country the failures have been quite as numerous in proportion to the number engaged in business, as in the United States. But in addition to this, the daily reports indicate an extent of liabilities far exceeding in magnitude those in this country. The opinion is expressed that the vigor and elasticity exhibited by our own commercial fabric under the late prolonged pressure of adverse conditions will enable the country to all the more rapidly achieve a prosperity which shall be as permanent as all pervading.

THERE is great diversity of opinion as to the political situation in South Carolina. On the one hand, it is asserted that there are no grounds for believing that WADE HAMPTON and his adherents have resorted to the policy of intimidation; that there is no occasion to apprehend trouble, and that the demand for more troops is premature. Some go even further, and assert that the recent arrests, made by the United States Marshals in that State, of white citizens, upon charges of interfering with the rights of colored voters, were instigated for the purpose of, arousing excitement and precipitating a conflict as an excuse for declaring martial law. Those who think that there are no intentions on the part of the Democrats of South Carolina to apply the shot gun policy, and carry the election at all hazards, are requested to read the letter written from Columbia, to the New York *Times*, printed in full in another column. It confirms all that has been said with regard to the character of the means employed to insure the success of the Democratic ticket. A brutal despotism has been established in that State, and white and black Republicans are alike proscribed. It is openly avowed, on the one hand, that the State must be carried for TILDEN at all hazards, and that the blacks will vote against him at their peril; and, on the other, it is frankly confessed that the State government is unable to cope with the formidable conspiracy which has been organized against the rights and privileges of American citizenship. If the statements made in this letter are correct—and there are no reasons for doubting them—then the situation is critical indeed, and fully justifies the most careful and patient consideration of the Cabinet, which meets to-morrow for the purpose of determining what course will best meet the necessities of the case.

BARON DE WAGSTAFF, a heavy manufacturer of Russia sheet iron, and now on a visit to this country, emphatically denies the widely accredited report that the secret of the manufacture of this iron is possessed solely by the Russian Government, or that it is guarded with rigorous jealousy. He states that four-fifths of the finest polished sheets made in Russia are manufactured at private works, and that whilst it is true that all efforts heretofore made in this country and in Europe to produce an article equal to theirs have failed, nevertheless there is no chemical or other like secret connected with its manufacture; nor is there any peculiarity in Russian ore that gives them the power to maintain their superiority, for at the many private works where these sheets are produced various ores are used. The whole "secret" is in the mode of manipulating the iron at a certain stage of the manufacture, which has been invariably overlooked by those who have attempted it in this or any other countries. While withholding a description of this manipulation he states that no success will ever attend the efforts to manufacture from coal-pigs or puddle blooms, and that any trace of sulphur or phosphorus in the iron is fatal to a good result; and he adds that he should experience no difficulty in producing the very finest Russian sheet iron at existing works in many parts of the United States. Cannot some of our analytical metallurgists solve this important secret?

TILDEN'S circular demanding a "solid South at all hazards," is doing its work. Georgia, at the late election was carried by 80,000 majority, and out of 219 members of the Legislature the Republicans have chosen seven. In 1867, there were 95,778 Republican votes cast in that State. Mississippi has a white population of 382,896, and a colored population of 444,201. In 1872, it gave a Republican majority of 35,-119; in 1873 a Republican majority of 19,-830. South Carolina has a white population of 289,667, and a colored population of 415,814. Its Republican majority in 1872 was 49,607. It is now proposed to carry this by the "South Carolina plan" of rifle clubs and ostracism of all but "HAMPTON men." In Louisiana the white population numbers 362,065; the black 364,240. The Republican majority in 1872 was 14,605. Alabama has a white population of 521,384; colored population, 475,510. In 1872 the Republican majority was 10,974. Florida has always been a Republican State. It has a white population of 91,067, a colored population of 91,689. For years past it has given a Republican majority at every election. There is not one of these five States which would not cast a large Republican majority if a free and honest election could be held. But the electoral vote of these five States is absolutely necessary to the election of TILDEN. Consequently, they must be solidified, and this is now being done by the use of the shot gun and revolver, by murder, terrorism, and ostracism. There is but one possible remedy for this, and that is a solid Republican North.

THE importance of the Congressional canvass is fully appreciated by the Republican leaders of the North, and in those States in which elections have been held they have made a good record in the way of turning Democrats out of Congress. There are a good many more who will be made to "walk the plank" in November, among them two who have been misrepresenting Allegheny county. Our contemporary, the *Dispatch*, states the question forcibly as follows:

> Allegheny county is interested in the Congressional representation as all other portions of the country are in a general way for the salvation of the Union, but the people here have a special reason to return Republican Congressmen, which is for the protection of its manufactures. There can be no doubt that Democratic majorities in both houses would result in a Democratic tariff which is in the interest of British iron and steel and all the various articles into which those commodities are manufactured by the toiling mechanic. In this matter, Allegheny county is vitally interested, and though no such revolution as that referred to occurred last winter, it was because the Democratic party was not ripe for it. There was a Republican majority in the Senate and a Republican President in the White House, which were sufficent to prevent a tariff reduction, but with the administration Democratic, and such a condition of affairs is possible, the "solid South" would demand as one of its first rewards a repeal of the protective tariff, which is now as low as the country can afford. The importance of a solid Republican vote on Congressmen can scarcely be considered secondary in importance to the vote for President, and it is time that this fact should be thoroughly comprehended and weighed."

THE following classification of the awards thus far made by the Centennial judges, is of interest at this juncture: To the 8,175 American exhibitors 3,690 medals have been given, and 5,107 to the 22,689 exhibitors from the rest of the world. In the department of ores and metals New England had fifty-five medals, the Middle States 122, the Western States fifty-three, the Southern States twenty-eight, and the Pacific States and Territories ninety-five. In general manufactures New England obtained 849 medals, the Middle States 837, the Western 125, the Southern eighty-six, and the Pacific thirteen. In machinery and inventions New England has 111 medals, while the Middle States have 303, the Western eighty-two, the Southern thirteen, and the Pacific States one. In agricultural and miscellaneous products New England has 104 medals, the Middle States have 602, the Western ninety-four, the Southern forty-eight, and the Pacific sixteen. In the department of education and science, including music and instruments of precision, New England has sixty-five, the Middle States have 198, the Western States sixty, the Southern twenty-six, and the Pacific States one. In the fine-arts group, exclusive of medals awarded to oil paintings, New England has eight medals, the Middle States have forty-eight, the Western States six, the Southern two and the Pacific three. The total number of medals for New England thus far awarded is 890, for the Middle States 2,010, for the Western 420, for the Southern 213, and for the Pacific States 129. There are thirty-eight awards for American oil paintings.

WHETHER Imperialists or Republicans, Frenchmen will be Frenchmen still; and so with French Ministers of the Interior, whether they are under an Emperor or a President. The attention of this functionary has, it appears, lately been called to a game known in Paris as *courses de salon*, or "drawing-room races," and practiced in most countries, like dominoes, only by children. Some one has told the Minister a story to the effect that "men" also play at the game in France. Thereupon, like Justice SHALLOW, M. le Ministry is determined to "make a Star Chamber matter of it," and hence has issued his solemn decree, to be promulgated by all the Prefects of France, to the intent that this *industrie dangereuse* of "drawing-room racing," minutely described in the official document as consisting of "little horses cut out in pasteboard, made to run round a table provided with rails and affecting a circular form," is and thereby remains henceforth and forever prohibited throughout the French Republic, *one and invincible!* It remains to be seen what the effect of this decree may be upon French "men," but one can well imagine the dismay with which French "children" will learn that one of their favorite pastimes has been thus summarily interdicted.

IN ESTIMATING the effect of our foreign trade upon our foreign debt, the New York *Times* thinks it is obvious that we cannot disregard the movement of the precious metals. Whatever reason there might be for considering these separately were they in use as currency, there can be none in our own case, where the only use that gold is put to as currency is the payment of $150,000,000 or $160,000,000 of customs, distributed through the year, and the disbursement by the Government of some $70,000,000 for interest and for payment of obligations accruing in foreign countries. Taking, therefore, the entire imports and exports—calculating the latter at gold values—an analysis of the figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, shows that the exports exceeded the imports $51,608,700, and that in 1876 the exports exceeded the imports $120,213,097. Roughly speaking, it is fair to say that, during the two years preceding June 30, 1876, the United States reduced the indebtedness of its people abroad by $151,821,797. This view of the case is, on the whole, a decidedly encouraging one.

A FEW days ago the *Post* spoke of ex-Secretary BRISTOW as "the man who was too honest to remain in GRANT'S Cab